SECOND EDITION.
Four O'Clock.

GRANT, WILSON AND HARTRANFT.

The Business Men of Pittsburgh in Council.

Their Views of the Present Political Contest.

The Success of Republicanism the Only Hope of the Country.

The Success of Democracy the Paralyzation of Our Business Interests.

Merchants and Bankers, Manufacturers and Workingmen to the Front.

Grant and Wilson Grandly Endorsed.

General Hartfranft Gloriously Upheld.

Memorable Gathering at the Academy.

The grand meeting of our business men held in the Academy of Music, last night, tells its own story. Pittsburgh has never witnessed such a genuinely representative assemblage of those who are the exponents of its commercial, financial and industrial interests, and the deep earnestness which pervaded all the proceedings exhibited in a manner more powerful than words, can tell how deeply the great heart and mind of our business community have been stirred up to a realization of the vital issues involved in the present political contest. Beyond question, in point of moral weight, and dignity, in the earnest and practical force of the sentiments expressed, in the individual, social and business influence represented, the gathering was one of the most remarkable that has ever been witnessed in our community. Let our readers study the record and judge.

The meeting had been called for half-past seven o'clock, and by the time the doors were opened the throngs commenced coming in such numbers that it was but a few moments before the Academy was completely filled, and the seats were at a premium. The audience were entertained previous to the commencement of the exercises by the Great Western Band, which occupied the orchestra and discoursed patriotic airs.

A REMINISCENCE.

About eight o'clock Richard S. Waring, Esq., came forward and said:

Gentlemen: Those who were active in the campaign of 1840 remember well the old log cabin, and it may be of interest to this meeting to know that the first log cabin was built in Allegheny county. The originator of that idea, I now nominate as President of this meeting. I refer to the Hon. Thos. Howe. (Cheers.) Those in favor of Mr. Howe for President of this meeting will signify it by saying "aye."

The nomination was received and adopted with cheers, from all parts of the house. Mr. Waring then read the full list of officers as follows:

PRESIDENT,
HON. THOMAS M. HOWE.

VICE PRESIDENTS.
James L. Bennett, of Graff, Bennett & Co.
Wm. M. Lyon, of Lyon, Shorb & Co.
James Park, Jr., of Park, Bro. & Co.
Alfred Patterson, President of Bank of Commerce.
C. Yeager, of C. Yeager & Co.
Wm. Means, wholesale grocer.
Thos. Wood, of Jas. Wood, Sons & Co.
Mark Watson, of Wm. McClaily & Co.
Wm. Smith, pipe manufacturer.
Wm. Thaw, Vice President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Joseph Painter of Jacob Painter & Sons.
Maj. Wm. Frew, of Lockhart & Frew.
John B. Semple, of Semple & Jones.
George A. Berry, President Citizens' Bank.
Henry Lloyd, of Lloyd & Black.
B. F. Jones, of Jones & Laughlins.
W. H. Everson, President Commercial Banking Company.
C. G. Hussey, of C. G. Hussey & Co.
James Laughlin, President First National Bank.
Alexander Speer, of Hall & Speer.
John H. Ralston, of Ralston & Waring.
Samuel Rea, President of Peoples' Bank.
John Orr, merchant.
Wm. Thaw, jr., President A. V. R. R. Co.
Charles Arbuthnot, of Arbuthnot, Shannon & Campany.
Alex. Bradley, President Tradesmens' Bank.
B. Hostetter, of Hostetter & Smith.
Robt. H. Hartley, of R. H. Hartley & Co.
David Ritchie, President Union Mills.
Joseph Walker, coal merchant.
John Floyd, President American Bank.
Springer Harbaugh, of Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens.
Joseph Dilworth, of Dilworth, Porter & Co.
David McCandless.
Thomas Fawcett, President Central Park.
H. Koebler, oil manufacturer.
Chas. W. Batchelor, President Eagle Cotton Mills.
John Peck.
James L. Graham, President Allegheny Savings Bank.
S. A. Nesbit, teacher.
Jos. Kirkpatrick, of Kirkpatrick & Lyons.
Harvey Childs, of H. Childs & Co.
R. K. Fulperson.
Richard Hays, President Iron City Bank.
J. B. Hannah, of J. B. Hannah & Co.
John W. Chalfant, of Spang, Chalfant & Co.
James H. McCord, of McCord & Co.
Joseph Horne, of J. Horne & Co.
R. E. Sellers, of R. E. Sellers & Co.
B. L. Fahnestock, of B. L. Fahnestock & Co.
George A. White, of White, Orr & Co.
Geo. Ne McD. Crossan, proprietor Monongahela House.
John Gray, copper works.
John N. Shoenberger, President Exchange National Bank.
A. Weise, President German Savings Bank, Allegheny.
John F. Pears, of Bakewell, Pears & Co.
Louis Morganstern, Vice President Third National Bank.

Wm. Nawdsley,	Wm. Neeb,
John Dean,	S. Hartman,
Arthur Robson,	H. Suttner, jr.,
Robert Dalzell,	Gottlieb Wettach,
Robert Henderson,	Christ. Froelich,
Fred. Belsterin,	Andrew Ackley,
John Wunderlich,	E. E. Loomis,
A. C. McCallister, Jr.,	Wm. Ewing.

SECRETARIES.

Henry Holdship,	Geo. H. Keyser,
John H. Page,	J. C. Patterson,
Frank Weyman,	George Moon,
F. Stoetzing,	J. E. B. Dalzell,
W. S. Purviance,	John Airieh,
James Marshall, Jr.,	Geo. T. Vandoren,
Frank Cass,	Rec. Bakewell, Jr.,
Thomas Kabe,	Samuel D. Herron,
Col. James Collard,	Samuel Ewart,
Cas Carpenter,	Jos. Shallenberger,
Wm. Forsyth,	Wm. R. Morgan,
John Davis,	David Griffith,
H. K. Porter,	Wm. Davis,
Geo. W. Backofen,	Henry Johns, Jr.,
R. J. Braun,	Jacob Walter,
Wm. Steinmeyer,	Wm. Holmes,
Peter Kell,	Allen Kramer,
H. C. Bughman,	Mark Donelly,
R. S. Smith,	Robert Pitcairn,
W. P. Richardson,	C. Silverman,
C. C. Philipps,	E. P. Kramer,
Dr. Meinzerhagen,	Gottlieb Seidel,
Thos. Cain,	W. Gibson Miller,
Willis Dalzell,	E. P. Young,
Thos. Spangler,	G. Follansbee,
Roland D. Jones,	Lewis Wouden, Jr.,
Cyrus Hutchison,	R. J. Davis,
C. H. Hartman,	Harry W. Oliver,
A. M. Cameron,	Louis Irwin,
Mathew Jones,	E. J. Waring.
Barclay Everson,	

The list was unanimously approved, and the officers chosen were invited to seats on the platform. The appearance of General Howe was the signal for a hearty round of applause. He was followed by the other officers who were also received with cheers, while the band played a patriotic air. The appearance of some of our older merchants—Hon. George R. White, John H. Shoenberger, Esq., and others—was noted with cheers.

By this time the parquette and first and second galleries were crowded, all the available seating capacity and standing room being occupied. Those who came afterward were compelled to seek accommodation in the upper gallery, just under the roof.

GEN. HOWE'S SPEECH.

After the band had ceased playing, General Howe came forward and said:

GENTLEMEN: I appreciate the honor of being called to preside over the deliberations of this large and respectable representation of the business interests of this community, and I should be false to myself, as well as ungenerous to you, if I failed to acknowledge the distinguished compliment.

I thank you most heartily at the same time regretting that you had not selected some one who could have presented in more fitting phase the objects for which we come together.

Representing, as you do, so largely all the varied departments of our business and industrial pursuits, I take it for granted that the object of your meeting is one of more than ordinary importance, and I am sure I do not misrepresent you when I say that you come here because you feel, and feel most deeply, that your interests are menaced in the effort which is being made to wrest the Government from the hands of the Republicans, and place its administration in the hands of a party so recently organized as scarcely to have a name, but composed mainly of the very men who but a few years ago were seeking the overthrow of the Government itself. I say "mainly" because the principal strength of this hybrid association is to be found amongst the bumocracy of the States so lately in rebellion.

I should be uncharitable, as well as unjust, were I to include the entire Democracy of the North in a charge of infidelity to the Government, for I know among them many, very many, patriotic men and gallant soldiers, who "amongst the faithless were faithful found," but it is not to be denied that the chief element underlying this new movement is the same that was confronted in the Senate, in that great forensic struggle between Webster and Hayne, in which the cohorts of secession were dispersed for the time, but which were never fully overcome until routed on the field of battle at Appomattox by the great Captain of the age, U. S. Grant.

The doctrine of State rights, involving the claim of the several States to determine, each for itself, the political grievances and the mode and measure of redress" is as much a live political element with the Democracy of the South to-day, as it was when the first ordinance of secession was adopted by South Carolina, and its first gun leveled against the walls of Sumter.

This pestilent heresy has not been and will not be abandoned so long as the fatal doctrine finds its defenders amongst distinguished jurists and politicians at the North, and will again assert itself, whenever, if ever, the Democratic party shall succeed in entrenching itself in the halls of legislation at Washington, and in the capitols of the several States.

Let us not be told that secession is extirpated by an amendment to the Constitution so long as the amendment itself is proclaimed by the leaders of the Democracy to be a fraud upon that instrument and its excision threatened upon the first favorable opportunity. This is the great evil which menaces the peace of the country in the future and demands from us ceaseless and untiring vigilance.

Let us see to it that the paraolial hands which have once struck their deadliest blows at the life of the nation shall never more be entrusted with the administration of its affairs.

But, gentlemen, there are considerations relating to the administration of the government, both State and National, effecting more immediately your material interests as men of business, and it is the discussion of these which has brought you together to-night, and while I do not propose to trespass upon the time of those who are to follow me, there are a few sugesstions which I cannot forego.

The Government of the United States has been administered by the Republican party for the last twelve years, and that of the State of Pennsylvania for a corresponding period. Have not these administrations of our affairs been honest, and faithfully conducted and pre-eminently successful in promoting the well-being and prosperity of the whole country? Was there ever in the history of any country a like period when labor has been so abundantly rewarded and all the elements of national wealth so marvellously augmented?

Have not our foreign affairs, bringing to a peaceful settlement some of the most difficult and complicated questions of international law which ever taxed the skill of diplomacy, been most wisely and successfully administered?

Was there ever a time when the flag of our country was so universally respected throughout the civilized world? Has not the Republican party been eminently faithful to the whole people? Has it not stricken the shackles from four millions of our fellow-men, and by their complete enfranchisement, invested them with the ability to assert and maintain their manhood?

If these things are so, why not continue the party in power whose benign influence has been so auspiciously manifested by its acts

In our private affairs we all respect the maxim —"Let well enough alone." In public affairs the maxim is entitled to far greater respect.

Why seek to change the current of affairs whose benignant tide is bringing to all classes of people a much greater prosperity than they have ever heretofore enjoyed.

In conclusion, let me say, I have for more than forty years been a pretty careful observer of public affairs and public men. I have participated personally in some of the political conflicts during that period, but none of them all, with the exception of the second election of our Martyred President has seemed to me to involve such important issues.

If the Republican party shall succeed, and the wise policy which has characterized the past be continued we, may look with hope to the future —but if, on the other hand the conduct of affairs shall be transferred to the Democratic party, with a policy avowedly hostile to the protection of our industrial interests and an "on to Richmond" policy adopted in a premature effort to return to specie payment, I shall look to the future with gloomy forebodings.

You may have expected me perhaps to allude to the men who are the standard bearers of the several parties. I have no word of depreciation, much less of detraction, to bestow upon the candidates of the opposition; common charity compels me to assume all men to be honest and patriotic until the contrary is proven; but in my opinion of the standard bearers of the Republican party is endorsed of any moment, I have to say that I have full confidence in the ability and integrity of General Grant, our candidate for President, and General Hartranft, our candidate for Governor; and that the best and measure of redress" is as much a live political element with the Democracy of the South to-day, as it was when the first ordinance of secession was adopted by South Carolina, and its first gun leveled against the walls of Sumter.

At the close of General Howe's address a gentleman in the audience arose and proposed "three cheers for General Thomas M. Howe," which was responded to with enthusiasm.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Josiah King then moved the appointment of a Committee of Five to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in reference to the object which had called them together.

The motion was carried and the chair appointed Messrs. Josiah King, John H. Shoenberger, Henry Lloyd, James Parke, jr., Charles W. Batchelor.

The Committee retired for consultation, when General Howe remarked that he had been handed the names of several gentlemen—business men of Pittsburgh—who had been requested to say something to their fellow citizens on the questions which they had been called to consider.

The audience perceiving Major Frew on the stand, called frequently for him, but Gen. Howe said there was one gentleman present, who had but a few minutes to stay, and had requested to say to them of the feeling prevailing in the South, and he would first introduce him—John B. Semple, Esq.

SPEECH OF MR. SEMPLE.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Only an occasion like the present would induce me to appear before an audience such as this. I see among you many familiar faces, all better qualified to give counsel on an occasion like the present than myself.

Nothing but the greatness of the cause would lead me to appear before you. I would like, fellow citizens, to do even a small share of the work that rests upon us. I would like to help on a cause like that in which we are all so deeply interested. The cry that we hear from the Liberal Republican party of the present day, is the cry for peace and reconciliation. Let us bridge over this great chasm that has been caused by the war. Let us have reconciliation and peace. I hold to that reconciliation where there is so much difference to the opposite view. But there is one thing absolutely and essentially necessary, and that is that both parties should be willing for and desire a reconciliation and compromise. I hold that in this present case that requisite is wanting, that it does not exist, and consequently while the present feeling exists between the North and South that reconciliation cannot take place. I hold there is in the hearts of the people of the South a bitterness that will prevent a real and hearty reconciliation, until it is removed. It has been my fortune during the past two summers to spend a portion of my time at the Mountain Springs of Virginia, where the Southern leaders of this aristocracy reside—especially a portion of them. Gen. Wade Hampton, Gen. Johnston, and Gen. John P. Clay. They are all General's there. They made me a Colonel, and the title stuck to me as long as I was south of Mason and Dixon's line. (Laughter.) But the moment I reached Pennsylvania soil it was dropped. (Cheers.)

These gentlemen, in my intercourse with them, I found to be courteous, kind and gentlemanly. They were exceedingly kind, knowing that I came from a Northern city and State—I am proud to say a State that has done its full share in crushing those men. It was not until the question of politics was raised that any other feeling was manifested. But when that was raised it came out in all its bitterness. Then I felt that such an outburst would ever remove it, but to crush it out by force. We tell them that the people of the North are ready to receive them with open arms as soon as they manifest the proper spirit for it. But the meeting of the leaders of the Southern rebellion after it was crushed made them hope that by some way they might be able to fire the Southern heart. The Democratic Convention at Baltimore and the Cincinnati Convention, made them hope that by the election of Liberal Republicans and weak backed Democrats they might work into power by some process and undo that which we have found is it necessary to do in our national legislation. I only say one word, and that is with all kindness and feeling toward the people of the south. That political bitterness and hate is there, deep down in their hearts, and it only requires occasion to bring it forth. Then I say further they are looking at the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania, with intense interest. Let us next Tuesday send an answer to the question. "Will you let us come into power?" Let us send them such a responsive note as shall be heard from one end of this country to the other. [Applause and cries of "We will."]

SPEECH OF MR. YEAGER.

Loud calls were now made for Mr. Chas. Yeager, who occupied a seat on the platform, and that gentleman was compelled to come forward. He said:

My fellow citizens—This is unexpected to me, but I presume it is because General Hartranft is Dutch (laughter.) that you have called me out. (A voice.—"give us Dutch.") Well, I can do but too. (Laughter.) All I have to say, my fellow citizens, is that I have myself, examined all the documents that came into my possession, with respect to Gen. Hartranft; while I was last lately and also here, I have conversed with a great many persons. In the East lately, I had a great many conversations, especially in Philadelphia, with my friend Gen. H. Stuart, who would not do anything wrong, and who would vote for no man if he thought he was dishonest, or would do anything wrong. And I myself, Dutch as I am, Dutch as Gen. Hartranft is—I have full confidence in the honesty and intergrity of General John F. Hartranft, and I hope that on next Tuesday, we will give him twenty thousand majority. (Prolonged cheers.)

SONG FROM THE GLEE CLUB.

The Allegheny Glee club, under the leadership of Prof. Wm. H. Slack, now sang the popular campaign song, "I'm bound to vote for General Grant," in which the names of Grant Wilson and Hartranft were mingled and the same determination expressed toward all. The song was received with rapturous applause.

At its conclusion, the Committee on Resolutions appeared and through their Chairman, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, Efforts have been persistently made by partisans through the press and otherwise to discredit the honesty and official integrity of Gen. John F. Hartranft, the Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and

WHEREAS, It has been charged especially, that the manufacturers, merchants and men of business of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, had not taken an active part in the present canvass because they had no confidence in the moral honesty of Gen. Hartranft, and therefore would not support him for the high office for which he is in nomination; Therefore,

Resolved, That the men of business of these cities, the manufacturers, merchants, mechanics and workingmen here assembled, in mass meeting, desire to bear united testimony to this community, that in their judgment all the charges that have been so widely circulated and so persistently vouched for by the orators and journals of the opposition, against the moral and official character of General Hartranft have been thoroughly answered and satisfactorily disproved, and there remains in the minds of this vast meeting, no reason why every sincere and consistent Republican should withhold his confidence or his vote from General Jno. F. Hartranft.

Resolved, moreover, That the election of the Republican State ticket in October is deemed of very great importance in itself, with reference not only to the best interests of this Commonwealth, but also of equal or greater importance for its possible effect on the Presidential election in November, in our own and several other States of the Union.

Resolved, That we deprecate any neglect or remissness on the part of the people of Pennsylvania whereby the re-election of General Grant to the Presidency would be put in jeopardy, as, in the judgment of this meeting, any change in the administration, and above all, such a change as the election of Mr. Greeley, in view of his pledges to the two conventions by which he was nominated, would be fraught with untold national disaster. That it is incumbent upon all who prefer the continued development and social prosperity of the great industrial interests of the whole country, to the inauguration of an era of hazardous experiments.

Resolved, finally, That we will use all honorable means, by our votes and otherwise, to vindicate the character of our candidate for Governor, and thereby denounce and rebuke and put to shame his slanderers, and also by our votes in November, and otherwise, to secure the re-election of General Ulysses S. Grant, and the continuation of his wise and beneficent administration.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which

SPEECH OF MR. PATTERSON.

Alfred Patterson, Esq., President of the Bank of Commerce was called. He said:

My fellow citizens:—It is quite in vain for me to attempt to make a speech. I propose to occupy your time but a very few minutes. I am no politician. For several years I have had nothing to do with politics. I have quietly voted for and supported such men and such principles as I supposed would promote and subserve the best interests of this country, without reference to any political party. I now feel called upon to the present question before the country. I have no hesitation as to which side I will take. (Cheers.) The approaching election next Tuesday is of more importance than that has ever occurred in this country and I consider it to be the duty of every man not only to vote but to use all the influence he can to defeat the machinations of sinister and designing men and to support what we consider the true policy of the Government. (Cheers.) The present is a most important epoch in the history of this country, and from before the 15th of May, 1861, when the Government has there been a period which so called upon every true patriot to exert himself on the behalf of the country, and to preserve them and to preserve those institutions which have been adopted by this government, and which have resulted in sustaining and carrying out the prosperity of this country. You had all sorts of men, never more prosperous than it is at present. It is more prosperous than at any period in the history of our government. We have a currency established on a basis which is more secure than any that has been established by any nation on the earth. We have a tariff that has given remunerative labor—went to all the interests of the country. The energies of the manufacturers and of the mechanic and of the workingman are amply rewarded. The good money back to the people. My look with hope to the future progressed beyond anything that could be expected. The country, now at peace at home and abroad, has progressed with rapid strides, and presented a glorious and very hopeful picture of the earth; owing to this condition of things, at this crisis when the country is so prosperous, for a portion of the Democratic party headed by a few soreheads and disappointed office seekers are moving Heaven and earth to try to change the policy of the Government. Once more the old party cries of seditious which will be disastrous to the country. We know what their policy will be, and we know that it will be disastrous to the business interests of the country. Under these circumstances then we would call upon every true patriot, every friend of his country, to sustain the glorious banner of Grant and Hartranft. (Applause.) We can remember that terrible call in 1861, and during the whole of the war, when the people were turned out into the streets homeless to suffer, and the Government was asked to stretch out a helping hand, Chas. R. Buckalew, could as an icicle, voted "No." A short time after a bill was introduced to pay the State troops that went out to defend the invasion of Pennsylvanian, Chas. R. Buckalew voted "No." Now, what follows, On the 25th of July 1866, a bill was introduced to increase the salaries of Senators, who were then receiving eight dollars per day, and Charles R. Buckalew voted "Yes." (Laughter and cheers.) Not a dollar for the sufferers by the Portland fire; not a dollar for the men who went out from the soil of the Commonwealth to drive back the invader; but the Democratic Senator's pocket-book is always capacious enough to receive a little more. (Cheers.) Well, what then? There was a bill introduced for the relief of the destitute colored people of the District of Columbia, and Charles R. Buckalew, true to the instincts of his nature, voted—"no." Well I might go on, my fellow citizens, with this long list of votes taken from the record made by Buckalew himself in Congress. You will find them in the Congressional Globes they tell the whole character of the man. He is cold, heartless and without a single sentiment in his bosom of human kindness and love for his fellow man. It is no wonder that such a man felt humiliated when he landed in Pennsylvania from his foreign mission, and learned that Abraham Lincoln—a rail splitter—had been elected President of the United States" Yes, workingmen, he felt humiliated. I thank God that we live in a land where a man who toils for his daily bread can be elevated to the highest and most honorable position. Then he is the peer of any king or emperor in the world. [A voice—"even a boot black"] Yes, even a boot black, or a cobbler like Henry Wilson, who is going to be elected Vice President in November. But that is not all of Buckalew. [A voice—"He is dead."] I am a little like the Irishman who shot a hedge-hog, and when his wife protested that he was dead, said, "Ah, faith, an' sure, I want to show him there is a punishment after death." [Roars of laughter.] I want to show Charles R. Buckalew and his Liberal friends that there is a punishment after death. [Renewed laughter.] We would gladly bury out of sight what they have done; but what is to be done with the record? Why, in order to revile and slander the candidates of the Republican party in such a way that it has been a disgrace to American politics and American history, and Democratic papers and men so reviled and denounced by personal men as General Hartranft has been by these men; but the day is not far distant when he and Gen. Grant will have a full vindication.

The speaker then referred to the Evans matter and showed that Hartranft had acted the part of an honest man. The Yerkes matter was also fully discussed but no new points of consequence was brought out. It is sufficient to say that the explanation was entirely satisfactory to his audience. Then coming down to Philadelphia matters the speaker said:

Well, they may say I went to Philadelphia and I was retained as counsel for Hugh Mara, and so I am. He is the man who shot "Bill McMullen. Well, much is the pity he did! [Laughter.] I thought if there was any man who deserved to be shot for his villainy and infidelity, it was for trying to shoot Bill McMullen. [Great laughter.] I did become his counsel, and I can tell you all about it. A short time after it occurred, "Milly" and Ahern were down on their knees pleading for mercy and they will stay there if they don't behave themselves on the second Tuesday of October, when they will receive, as they richly deserve, a good round dose of lead. [Laughter.] Do you know how they have been behaving themselves at former elections? Down in one of the wards we had 230 votes; open the ballot-box—found but 80 votes cast, but they never counted out more than 301. They cannot play that game now. (Laughter.) Now we have those fellows down what will we get? Only a majority just as we may desire. (Renewed laughter.) I was in Lancaster, where they boast so much, and canvassed it, and my figures give 5,340 Republican majority, making allowance for the doubtful vote. Talk about disaffection. There are just thirteen lawyers left who have not sneaked back like whipped spaniels. In Mercer county, where so much disaffection was claimed, people will go to the polls, vote for Hartranft, and increase their majority to three thousand.

Now, fellow citizens, workingmen, adversaries and some of the pretended friends of Gen'l. Grant, have erected a standard of absolute perfection, by which they are attempting to try him, and to which he, in common with all men, must fall short. But if he be judged by the ordinary standard, or if success be the criterion by which we are to value his merits, Gen. Grant has a right to say, aside the debt of gratitude which we owe Gen. Grant for the glorious part which he performed in the late war, are we not still greatly his debtors for the able administration of the office of President been a splendid success. Was the country ever so prosperous and happy as now? Was the population ever more prompt in paying taxes?

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 55¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 52f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¾.

BEFORE Buckalew became a candidate for Governor, he unqualifiedly endorsed General Hartranft as particularly suited for that position. Now his friends are doing their best to prove him a liar by attempting to show Hartranft to be unfit for the Governorship. This little enterprise will hardly succeed.

IT IS entirely certain that the Democracy are preparing for wholesale frauds, on election day, and that this city is to be included in the range of their operations, as well as central and border towns. More than this, they propose to obstruct the polls wherever they can. We urge our citizens to be on hand at an early hour, ready to thwart the scheme.

THE Straight-outs of Ohio, in their Convention at Columbus, did not deal gently with the venerable Horace. The President of the gathering in his speech put this conundrum to his fellow Bourbons: "If we forget and forgive the constant and lying abuse of Democrats by Greeley, why not forgive Grant? He has not been half so vicious and constant abuser of our party as Greeley."

STRAWS.—Will. S. McElroy, from Greeley, Col., writing to a friend in Pittsburgh, says that the body of the people out there, in the colony named after Horace, are for Grant.

S. M. Peterson, of Smith & Peterson, writing from Richmond, Virginia, to this city, says that Virginia will surely vote for Grant and Wilson. Mr. Peterson was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention that nominated Greeley.

THIS AND Monday are the last working days of the canvass. Then the work at the polls, and particularly the votes cast there will settle the issue before us. Let every earnest Republican do full and effective service, for the entire ticket, during the few working hours that remain to us. The tide is strong with us. The best citizens in our community have declared in the interests of Hartranft and the entire State ticket. No one need fear to go where they lead.

ONE of the plans adopted by the Democracy for our city is, to have the colored men challenged, and delayed in voting. This is a rule that can be applied to their people as well as to ours, and we hope that the precaution will be taken to have a full force on hand at an early hour, to see to it that our colored citizens have their rights, or that the Democracy are made to correspondingly suffer. The votes of our colored citizens will get in, but the purpose is to work delay and annoy. Let this nefarious business be summarily stopped.

WE HOPE that every Republican in our city has made arrangements to be on hand for duty, on election day. Give one day in the year to our country. We do not ask you merely to vote, but to work. We hope you will be ready to go for those who are absent, to watch against illegal votes, to speak a word to any that are wavering, to invite Democrats to vote with you for our candidates—to do anything right and honorable that may present itself. Are you willing to do it? If so, be on hand early, and be faithful throughout the day, and we assure you you will feel that while it was laborious it was one of the best days of your life.

AS THE *Post* has set up in business as a political pictorial sheet, we can suggest a few subjects for its artist, as soon as it shall have one worthy the name. First, he may draw the hills and woods, and flowing stream of Fishing Creek. Then romantically locate the tents of the faithful band who there opened an incipient insurrection. After this he may arrange the stand for speaking, with Mr. Buckalew in the foreground, proposing cheers for Jeff. Davis. A few of the faithful, shooting Union men from behind fences, might be thrown in as accessories to the picture. The whole would be a very effective picture, besides illustrating an actual fact in Buckalew's political life.

BUCKALEW's friends are seeking to make capital for him by his vote to pay the soldiers in gold. If he did it, under a motive of kindness to the soldiers, we are free to say the action would have been commendable from its spirit, though unwise in judgment at that particular time. But his motives were not as represented. He was among the gang who denounced our soldiers as "Lincoln's hirelings." The fact simply is, the Government was embarrassed for money at the time, to meet its daily demands. Gold was at a high premium. To have passed the resolution Buckalew voted for would have bankrupted the Government and given success to rebellion. This was what he was after.

THE *Post* publishes what purports to be a long list of credits and debits, comprising General Hartranft's stock account with Yerkes. We can see no motive in this other than to prove that he speculated with the State money. If this was the object of the publication, it is a miserable failure. The only cash credit in the entire account, other than those derived from coupons on interest in dividends, is $1,500. Of course, the stock transactions were on a margin, and had there been deposits of State monies, there must have been some mention of it, somewhere. The account could not have been balanced without a statement of those monies appearing. They do not appear in the items printed by the *Post*, nor do any sums as paid by General Hartranft, except one thousand five hundred dollars. We presume he could readily raise this without having recourse to the State funds.

GENERAL MANEY, of Nashville, is an influential citizen and prominent lawyer of Nashville, Tenn. He was a distinguished general in the rebel army. He gives little attention to politics as a profession, but is evidently a clear thinker and a man who has given careful attention to the situation politically. Being called upon for his views he has given them in a letter of two columns in the Nashville *Banner*, the Greeley organ of that city. He goes all over the questions at issue, and arrives at the conclusion that as a Southern man, having at heart the peace and prosperity of the South, it is his duty to vote for Grant, not Greeley. In his letter, after showing the election of General Grant will best promote the prosperity of the South, and a restoration of friendly and fraternal feelings between all parts of the Union, General Maney closes with this paragraph: "In conclusion, while wholly contrary to purpose to justify my course to any, by panagyric of General Grant, I feel it not improper to acknowledge he has proven himself magnanimous in victory; and that he has sustained himself to the satisfaction of his country in the position most exalted in dignity of any I recognize on this earth, will, I believe, be overwhelmingly attested in his re-election."

GRANT AND AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

President Grant has addressed a letter, under date of October 2d, to the manufacturers of Philadelphia, in reply to an invitation to visit their establishments, saying that he cannot at present, but at a later day, when the excitement of the political campaign passes, he will take great pleasure in making a visit. He closes as follows:

"I feel great interest in the success of the manufacturing interests of the country, and their development, looking upon their growth as necessary to the solvency of the Nation by keeping down the balance of trade against us, and in dignifying labor and making it remunerative. You have my best wishes for success in your respective and of all manufacturers and protective interest and of all manufacturers and producers the land over, until our productions by home labor for exports, exclusive of promises to pay, equal our importations or exceed them.

The time was when Greeley would have written in this strain about the great industries of Pennsylvania, and the results of their prosperity in the nation at large. Now, his tongue is padlocked so that all he can say is that he will interpose no obstacle, if elected President, to any ruinous policy the free traders may desire.

SHALLOW TILTON.

THEODORE TILTON, in his blaze of oratorial fire works at the Academy of Music on behalf of his friend and patron, Greeley, let off one idea, which seems to us to cap the climax of impudence and absurdity. In treating of General Grant's policy in so successfully reducing the public debt over three hundred millions of dollars, he argued Grant deserved no credit, for he was *responsible* more than any other man *for the creation of the debt*. He went on to explain: The debt was the result of the war, Grant had command of the armies for the suppression of the rebellion, armies cost money, hence his responsibility. Then the talker launched his invective at Grant for the creation of the debt. This is no exaggeration; it is simply the pith and point of this part of Tilton's speech. The *Post* has this synopsis of it, which does not begin to do justice to Tilton's extravagance of language:

"Of all men in America Grant was chief in creating the expenses of the war. He is the master builder of the pyramid of our giant debt. In the days of smoke and flame, the laurel on his brow was owing more to fortune than to justice."

Tilton claims to be a learned, conscientious, christian gentleman, yet we question if the greatest num-skull on the Greeley party would venture in such an assertion to a Fifth ward audience from Duffy's "battery." It needs no refutation, for its mention provokes laughter and contempt. The only wonder is this peripatetic spouter did not place on the brows of Davis, Breckinridge and Toombs the laurels he sought to strip from Grant, and award to the Southern Confederacy, which made the debt a necessity, all honor for its reduction. Tilton "clasps hands" with a vengeance, and if he bridges the "bloody chasm" with such rubbish as this, we think it very likely that the rebels, restored to power, will indict and try Grant for breach of the peace at Donelson and Vicksburg, and illegal intimidation of Lee at Appomattox.

HASSAUREK.

Fred. Hassaurek replies through the *Post*, to the allegations made in the GAZETTE that he endeavored to bleed the Republican National and State Committees to the tune of $30,000 as a "condition precedent" to his taking the stump for Grant, and supporting his election in the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, (Hassaurek's paper). Of course he denies. The wares he is now selling the Greeleyites would have little value if he did not. But the fact of this Hessian's corruption has been attested by members of Committees approached on his behalf, and by the further fact that he and his paper remained neutral, as between Grant and Greeley, until the negotiations as to his price fell through, when they both came out for Greeley. Mr. Hassaurek says that in order to bring the question of his honesty to a test, he called the editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who first exposed his corruption, a liar and other very hard names, and then challenged the editor to sue him for slander. This is very thin. The editor of the *Gazette*, in the first place, charged and proved that Hassaurek, through his agents, was endeavoring to black mail the Republican Committees and sell his paper and services to the Republican cause, but failing in that he went over to the Greeleyites. Now, here is where the libel suit should have come in. It was necessary to Hassaurek's vindication. The *Gazette* editor's good name was not involved, and besides that, he challenged Hassaurek to bring a libel suit, and he would prove his allegations of rascality. This, the scamp refused to do, but tries to get out of the predicament by calling his accuser a liar and inviting him to bring the suit. This is very shallow from so smart a "rooster" as Hassaurek is said to be. If his plan could be incorporated in our criminal procedure, all that would be necessary in an accused thief, would be to call the prosecuting officer a liar, and thus change the issue from one of stealing to one of veracity. An honorable man accused of crime generally takes the initiative in clearing his name. This, Hassaurek has refused to do, although repeatedly challenged, and he has therefore enrolled himself for this campaign in the noble army of "dead beats" and blackmailers. We judge he has got his true level.

THE GERMAN VOTE.

The Greeleyite papers boast they have the German vote for Buckalew and Greeley in its entirety. When asked their reasons for the belief, they say, "Oh, Schurz and Hassaurek are with us, and they control the votes of the German-Americans." This implies a very poor opinion of the best class of our foreign population—certainly the best informed politically. We do not believe it. Not a State will be lost to the Republicans by German defection. We reach this conclusion by the fact that a majority of the German papers in the country are strongly in favor of General Grant's re-election, and two of the most influential German Democratic papers in the Union (at New York and St. Louis,) are bitterly opposed to Greeley's election, although they have not yet departed from the line of neutrality. As an indication of the probable course of the German voting strength throughout the country, we give the annexed extract from the New York *Evening Post*, a paper that may be relied on for truthfulness. Its issue of Monday says:

"There is every indication that the Germans of this city will cast a larger vote for Grant and Dix than they have ever thrown for any Republican ticket. In 1868 there were about seven thousand names enrolled on the lists of the German Republican ward clubs. Upwards of fourteen thousand have been enrolled thus far in the present campaign, and the average daily accession is about four hundred, while the German Greeley and Brown clubs make but little headway, and have obtained but about six thousand names up to the present time. As a general thing, the German Greeley meetings are neither well attended nor enthusiastic, while the reverse is the case with their opponents. Nothing showed this more clearly than the beggarly attendance at the German stand during the recent Greeley demonstration on Fourteenth street. There were hardly fifty German listeners present, and the managers deemed it prudent to station an Irish sharpshooters' company round the stand, so as to make the empty space less marked. Moreover, most of the German leaders of the Cincinnati Convention have turned their backs upon the Greeley party. Only a few lesser lights such as Glaubenskieg, Gercks, and Kessler, remain.

"There are altogether about thirty-five thousand German votes in New York. The best informed German politicians believe that General Grant will receive fully twenty thousand of these; that five thousand, following the advice of the *Staats Zeitung*, will abstain from voting, and that Greeley gets the remaining ten thousand he will do well. Another significant indication of the direction in which the wind is blowing among the Germans of New York is the fact that the widely-circulated *New York Tagesnachrichten*, (the German edition of Ben. Wood's *Evening News*,) which, at the beginning of the campaign, was an enthusiastic Greeley organ, has become ominously moderate, so that Greeley has now but one German organ left—the *New Yorker Journal*, which, last year, defended the Tammany thieves to the end, and whose circulation since then has been very limited. On the other hand the *Oestliche Post* and the *New Yorker Demokrat* are rapidly gaining in circulation."

THE BUSINESS MEN'S MEETING.

The meeting last night, of the representatives of our various business interests, was precisely what might have been expected—a grand success. In numbers, in the character and intelligence of those assembled, in the wealth represented—in every imaginable particular, it was one of the finest, if not absolutely the best demonstration of the campaign. The views taken were clear and sensible, and were entirely unaffected by the absurd clamor which has been sounded through the opposition press. There is a wonderful directness and practical sagacity in the views taken by those who are trained in the hard school of business experience. They are not to be misled by any sophistry or loud-mouthed declarations whatever, but look straight at the hard facts, and make up a judgment that is sound and reliable. They know that Buckalew has never been shown to be possessed of any qualities supposed to be particularly important for a Governor to possess. On the other hand, it has been shown and not denied that he was disloyal at a very important crisis in our history, and this is a matter not to be overlooked. They also know that none of the charges, that have been so virulently urged against General Hartranft, has been supported by a tithe of evidence. They have seen a disposition on the part of the opposition, to maliciously catch at the flimsiest things imaginable, and by distortion, make them do service to help blacken the character of our candidate. All this is clear; and seeing it, our best men have risen in protest.

This fact should and will have its influence upon all. Those who have not had the time or patience to carefully go through the bitter discussion of the canvass, may rely upon the action of the business men as affording them a safe guide. They know what they profess to understand. And they declare, in their resolutions, their confidence in the honesty and integrity of our candidate for Governor. This settles a problem that it is well to have settled. We refer to the idea, that there was a wonderful disaffection among the better classes in Allegheny county. It is all untrue. We presume at least half of those whose names were signed to the call, and who attended the meeting, were thought to be on the other side. It was assumed that this was true, and many were influenced by this consideration. It proves not to be true. Consequently, those who pinned their faith to others, will find it wise and proper to return to their old love, the Republican party.

The meeting was characterized by strong, trenchant speeches. There was no uncertainty, but all was clear as a bell. Hartranft's endorsement was as hearty as it was deserved. The day has not yet passed, when men can appreciate noble services. The deeds of valor during the war, the large collections made for the benefit of the State, and the generally courteous manner in which he has administered the affairs of his onerous office, have contributed to his being rightly appreciated by men of thought and sound judgment. And the enthusiastic meeting of our merchants and business men has at last shown, clear as the light of day, that though he has been compelled to pass through a storm of vituperation and abuse, he still has a place in the confidence of sagacious, honest men.

THE ESCURIAL.

The Spanish Palace Recently Destroyed by Fire.

Journeying from Madrid towards the lonely and almost desolate wilderness which disfigures the suburb of the Spanish capital, and in which looms up the vast and gloomy pile of the Escurial, the traveler passes the bridge of San Fernando, which is guarded by the statues of San Fernando and San Barbara, placed there for the especial purpose of warding against and keeping off lightnings and inundation—a vain duty, or else performed in a very negligent manner, as has been seen by our recent accounts of the overflow of rivers and our present special report of a heavy calamity by stroke of electric fluid, just near the point of their sentinel observation. The soil is exceedingly poor, its inhabitants unthrifty, and, for the most part, uneducated. The road by which it is traversed forms a fitting approach to the gloomy Escurial, which is seen—before the fire—rising in dreary, solitary state under the jagged, sullen sierra, and looming up in huge proportions that it is not lost in size, even when contrasted by the eye with the surrounding mountains.

The great loyalist ecclesio-monastic pile rises grandly from the midst of its demesne, gardens and the bosom of the plantations and terraces which have been made to fringe the desert. Nearing the building a cross indicates the former territorial limits of the monks, and shows the way by which Phillip II. and other of the ruling spirits of Spain hastened to the Escurial to die.

SITUATION OF THE BUILDING.

The Escurial has been placed by some geographers in Old Castle, but the division of the provinces has been carried on the crest of the sierra which rises behind it; and it is regarded as probable in the neighborhood that the famous old convent, if spared the ravages of the flame, will be saved from the general wreck which appears to await the suppressed monastic institutions under Amadeus.

ITS TITLE, USES AND FOUNDER.

The correct title of the edifice is El Real Sitio de San Lorenzo el Real del Escurial. The latter name is derived by some from *escoria*, the dross of the iron mines, which still exist in the neighborhood.

The Escurial building is a combined palace, convent and tomb, and for these purposes was it built by Phillip II., *el prudente*, named by the monks the "Holy Founder." His object was to carry out the will of his father in constructing the royal burial place and to fulfill a vow made by him during the battle of St. Quentin, August 10, 1557. In return for the aid of San Lorenzo, which he implored. The French were defeated with immense loss in the battle, and the colossal structure of the Escurial is said to be in proportion to the fear and piety of Phillip during and subsequent to the affray.

THE FIRST STONE AND FINISH.

The first stone of the building was laid April 23, in the year 1563, by Juan Bautista de Toledo, and the edifice was completed September 13, 1584, by his celebrated pupil, Juan de Herrera. On the same day of the same month, September 13, in the year 1598, Philip the Second expired in the building, having lived fourteen years—half king and half monk—in the vast convent.

SHAPE AND EXTENT OF THE STRUCTURE.

The Escurial building is a rectangular-parallelogram of 744 feet from north to south, and 580 feet from east to west. The interior is divided into courts, which represent the bars of a gridiron. On the north Linga is a subterranean gallery 180 feet long, 10 feet high and 7 feet in breadth, which was tunnelled in the year 1720 by the Monk Pontones, to afford communication with the villagers during the winter hurricanes. The square of the convent building covers 3,002 feet. There are sixty-three fountains, 12 cloisters, 80 staircases, 16 court yards and 3,000 feet of painted fresco. There are 11,000 bald windows. The clean granite, blue slates and leaden roof look quite fresh. The facades are vast in proportion, but the windows are small.

MORTUARY USES AND ART TREASURES.

The grand central Doric and Ionic portal is never opened except to receive royalty; dead or alive. The body of a dead monarch is borne in by three noblemen and three monks.

Of the monuments, chapels, altars, art treasures and church relics which adorn or consecrate the building it is useless to speak here. There were at one time as many as 515 shrines for the custody of the "miraculous relics." The paintings, ceilings and cloisters are wonderfully grand, and it is to be hoped that some portion of what has been left of the Escurial by war, confiscation, the rapacity of monarchs and the greed of foreign invaders will escape also the ravages of the fire fiend.

THE *World* quotes approvingly the letter of some anonymous scribbler who, in accusing Senator Cameron of about all the crimes known to the decalogue, charges that "he and his family fattened on the Northern Central Railroad." As this road, prior to the Cameron interest controlling it, was a miserable concern that ran decrepit engines and broken down cars over a vilely unfit track, and supplied the Baltimore collision to report; and as it is now one of the most perfectly appointed, best equipped and safest lines of travel in the United States, we rather think the office of fattening Camerons has been decidedly beneficial to it. But "anything to beat Grant"—even if it is preposterous nonsense about some one else.—*Baltimore American.*

THE Berlin *Post* has shown that the armies of the three Emperors lately in conference at Berlin are considerably more than half the whole force of Europe. The effective of the Russian army, exclusive of the Cossacks of the Asiatic provinces, is 1,362,464 men, 324,760 horses, and 2,084 guns. The German effective is 1,052,506 men, 239,314 horses, and 2,022 guns, while the Austrian army numbers 963,051 men, 132,323 horses, and 1,424 guns; giving a total of 3,378,021 men, 696,397 horses, and 5,530 guns. The forces of all the European States amount to but 2,143,516 men, 320,357 horses, and 5,590 guns.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE circulation of the Philadelphia *Ledger* on Saturday last reached the absurd figure of 84,250.

CINCINNATI has decided on another exposition in 1873, and a large sum of money has been already pledged to make it a success. The Chamber of Commerce promises $50,000.

AN exchange says, "since the abolition of the gallows in Iowa there has not been a murder in the State." This goes to show that some people kill other people merely for the pleasure of being hanged.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE work of the campaign committees in Washington is best attested by the fact that the Republican Committee has used 7,000,000 of envelopes in mailing political documents. The Democratic Committee has probably used about the same amount.

THE amount of money lost by the defalcation of Major Reese, paymaster and nephew of Senator Sherman, is stated to be $4,000. The latter was telegraphed that his relative was in trouble, and asked what should be done with him. The Senator responded: "The Government should prosecute him."

ADVICES from Havana state that the text of the Royal order to gradually abolish slavery in Cuba has reached the Capital by the last steamer from Spain. A law has been in force for two years, enabling the Government to purchase the children born to slave parents, for $25 each, but none have been bought.

AT a reunion of the family of J. A. G. Lee, of Owingsville, Kentucky, $6,000 were placed under the plate of each of his children present. A correspondent says: "As Mrs. Nesbitt gazed with grateful bewilderment upon her thousands, she observed: 'If it is more blessed to give than receive, pa, how do you feel?'"

ONE of the Pi-Ute medicine men lately told his fellow Indians that when he died if they would cut him in pieces his body would unite and he ascend to heaven in a cloud of smoke. An experimental savage killed him at once and the crowd cut him up, departing in disgust at the fallibility of science when the parts lay as they were left.

THE immunity which California has enjoyed from the insect pests which have proved so destructive to fruit trees in the Atlantic States, has passed. The San Francisco Academy of Science earnestly recommends that California fruit-growers should fight them while they are confined to a comparatively limited area, and while extermination is possible.

LIEUT. SINGLETON, of the Signal Service, while taking observations in a thunder storm on the roof of a building where the signal station was located, was knocked over by an electric shock, and rolling to the eaves, was only prevented from falling to the pavement by a wide spread gutter. Afterward he said he felt as if a thousand poniards were piercing him, and then he became unconscious.

THE last balloon trip of Professor King and his companion, Luther H. Holden, was quite an extensive one. Leaving Plymouth, New Hampshire, at four o'clock on Thursday, they landed at seven o'clock on Friday morning in a forest about two miles from Dayabre, Quebec. They were up all night and traveled over the wilderness of Maine and Canada—a distance of about three hundred miles.

THE yield of California in precious metals is decreasing slowly but steadily. Numerous claims that have been worked by sluicing and the hydraulic process are exhausted every year, and very few are opened. The productive auriferous quartz mines are not increasing, because many of the most intelligent and enterprising miners and mining engineers find a larger profit in the Nevada silver mines, which more than compensate, by their rising importance, for the decline in the yield of California.

THE great event in New York on Wednesday was Jerome Park. The Boulevards, and other avenues leading in the direction of the race course, from early in the morning till late in the afternoon presented the animated appearance of a regular "Derby Day." People who could not go in their own vehicles patronized Commodore Vanderbilt's steam carriages, and train after train left the Grand Central Depot with an eager and excited crowd. Among the notabilities on the road behind celebrated horses were Mr. August Belmont, Commodore Vanderbilt, Robert Bonner, Congressman Roosevelt, Colonel Stebbins, and Lester Wallack.

THE London newspapers mention that, in the course of a month or two, there will be placed a line of very large and powerful steam tugs at both entrances of the Straits of Magellan, for the purpose of towing sailing vessels bound to and from the west coast of South America through the Straits, thus doing away with the difficult and oftimes dangerous voyage round Cape Horn. It is believed that the services of this new steam-tug company will meet with the patronage which the venture deserves, and that, in future, the disasters to the vessels making the passage round the Horn will be few and far between, as the cost of towing a vessel through the Straits will, it is estimated, be not more than £200 to £250.

CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

The Inner Life of Hon. Henry Wilson.

(From the Washington Chronicle.)

It is seldom that the great public—even the reading portion of it—are allowed a look behind the scenes of every-day life into the inner life of our prominent men. This thought was recently brought with peculiar force to the mind of the writer by a touching incident in the life of Hon. Henry Wilson, and which so well illustrates his true character and shows him as his personal friends know him to be, a warm, tender-hearted, true man, instead of the cold, calculating, heartless politician that many regard him, that I crave your indulgence in laying it before your readers.

It has been my privilege in the past to have been honored with the friendship of the late Mrs. Henry Wilson, and, while there is no intention of throwing open to the public their social life and relations, a few words of their past life becomes necessary. For over twenty-five years the Senator and his wife lived together in the holiest relations that man and woman can mutually sustain to each other, and during that time to each the happiest spot on earth was home. Mrs. Wilson was a lady of refined manners and lovely disposition, only ambitious to fill a true wife's place in the home life—to be a true helpmate to the husband of her heart and youth in every sense of the term; one who made her home what a true woman only can make it for a man who, like the Senator, was weighed down by the many cares and anxieties incident to a life like his, devoted to the service of his country for so many eventful years, and who gladly laid them aside for the time, and in the social enjoyment of the life she adorned and beautified found the recompense he so well deserved—the rest to body and mind within the sacred limits of his home. Mrs. Wilson was a woman of true benevolence of heart, giving with a free but judicious hand, not to be seen and praised of men, but in the most unobtrusive manner carefully would she seek out the many worthy objects of charity ever to be found in a city like this, or at her New England home, who shun the gaze of public charity, and only receive the helping hand when compelled to do so, and when found she was their constant friend. The writer can attest in many instances the willing aid of the Senator ever rendered her in the good work that made the lots of so many stricken ones the easier in their misfortunes.

I have said that Mrs. Wilson had no ambition other than to make her home happy; but there was one beyond this—the sole ambition of her married life—not for riches; not for glory or power—no wish nor desire even that her husband should be preferred before his peers in any respect but one, and that one the office to which his fellow-countrymen will place him in by a large majority on the 5th day of November next. It is the only place she ever coveted for her husband. It is known that she shed tears of sorrow when he was elected the first time to the United States Senate. The desire of her heart was in her earth-life denied her; for three years the flowers have bloomed in the soft springtime of her New England home above her grave; and now the wish she so ardently desired has come.

The news is brought to him over the wires that his countrymen have placed him in nomination for the honored position she so much desired for him; and while seated in the Senate chamber in the very closing hours of the session, with so much seemingly to distract his attention, the recollection of how long this place had been desired for him by the one now gone forever came over his mind, and without waiting to receive the congratulations of his fellow-Senators, and with emotions known only to himself and his God, the Senator sent to the aged mother of his wife, now eighty-two years old, the following telegram:

"DEAR MOTHER: I have just been nominated for the only office my dear wife ever wished me to have. Strew her grave with flowers to-day."

In that moment ambition, the struggle for place, the affairs of the nation, everything but one was forgotten; the politician, the statesman disappeared for a time, and the Senator was the warm-hearted, loving husband that sighed for her who was gone over the river, and sent humble, loving tributes of remembrance to the holiest shrine on earth for him—the grave of a loved wife.

All honor, say I, to Senator Wilson, for the evidence this little incident gives us of the true character of the man. We may safely trust in his hands the dearest interests of our country, even if he should be called to a higher post than the place he is destined to fill from now next, as long as his heart beats truth and purity.

PERSONAL.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, JR., has been appointed lecturer on jurisprudence in Harvard's law school.

M. BUCHIA, the Maltese gentleman so remarkable for his constant success at play on the Homburg tables, and who, after winning upward of 300,000 francs, had gone to Berlin for the fetes, had, at last accounts, returned to his former quarters, and having recommenced his attendance at the tables, was winning at the rate of 50,000 francs a day.

AMONG other notabilities who will visit Europe this winter is the Shah of Persia. For two thousand three hundred and fifty-two years no sovereign of Persia has voluntarily left that land for the West. The last who made the journey is said to have been Xerxes, when he invaded Greece. Now, if the Emperor of China and the Mikado would only take a fancy for a Western trip, the interest would be complete.

DURING the late rebellion, a man out West, in a small gathering of friends, was urging upon their minds the importance of enlisting: "Go, my friends," cried he, "fight for your country—die for it if necessary; for it is sweet to die for your native land." "But," said one, "if it is sweet to die for one's country, why don't you go?" This was a poser, and for a moment disconcerted him; but rallying, he declared that he, as an individual, "was not fond of sweet things."

A MRS. CATONS, of Loudon county, W. Va., is under suspicion of having poisoned her daughters, two young ladies, aged 18 and 21 respectively. They died suddenly, a few days ago, and the mother had prevented a physician, called by neighbors who knew of their illness, from attending the elder one. The motive of the mother's action in the case of the elder daughter was to hide her shame and prevent family disgrace. Her motive for poisoning the younger daughter is a mystery.

SCENE.—A metropolitan hotel telegraph office early Monday morning. Young gentleman operator, after repeated calls for young lady operator in a branch office, at last gets a response, and then, "click, click, click" (fortissimo), he telegraphs back to her vehemently, "I have been trying to catch you for the last half hour." In a moment the following spicy reply came tripping back to him over the wires from the telegraphic suburban maiden: "Pooh! that's nothing. There is a young man who has been trying to do the same thing for the last two years, and *he* hasn't caught me yet."

SERGEANT GILBERT H. BATES, who, it will be remembered, carried the American flag, immediately after the war, through the Southern States, is going to do a very foolish thing. He has sailed from New York to England. He proposes, in pursuance of a bet that he has made, to carry the United States flag, unfurled, from one end of that country to the other. Such a step is one way of gaining notoriety and money, but at the same time is open to very grave objections. It is like the Irishman's request, at Donnybrook Fair, for some one to tread on the tail of his coat—an invitation to insult, and at the same time bears the appearance of a taunt.

"THAT DUMMY."

A Happy Retort on a Rabid Greeley Orator.

(From the Richmond (Va.) Journal.)

In Governor Wells' great speech, made in Petersburg, after commenting upon Mayor Kelley's indorsement of the Ku Klux organization, he read the following extract from the Mayor's speech, made at Petersburg on Wednesday night:

"What shall I say of the dummy driving his horse along the Jersey beach and calling himself President?"

I know, said the Governor, Mayor Kelley as an accomplished scholar; a gentleman noted for his refinement and culture; ordinarily courteous and polite. I am surprised that he, of all men, the Chief Magistrate of the queenly City of Richmond, who knows so well what decent respect requires, should have been betrayed into the use of such grossly improper language, but as he asked the question, I answer:

Who was the matchless hero of Donelson, Shiloh and Vicksburg?

"The dummy who drives his horse along the Jersey beach!"

Who was it that led 100,000 heroes to victory over Lee and his before unconquered army from the Rapidan to the Wilderness—to the James, to Petersburg, to Richmond and the old apple tree at Appomattox?

It was "the dummy driving his horse along the Jersey beach!"

Who was it that planned, that flanked, that fought, that shelled, that charged at Steadman, at Fort Hell and Fort Damnation?

It was "the dummy driving his horse along the Jersey beach!"

Who was it that seized the tiger of secession by the throat, and, holding him there, said to those who cavilled, to those who hoped and those who feared, "I'll fight it out on this line if it takes all summer?"

It was "the dummy driving his horse along the Jersey beach!"

Who was it, after the victory was won and the Union safe, said to Lee and the conquered army, whose courage, honor and manhood he respected, "Return to your homes, and you shall not be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as you observe your parole and obey the laws of the place where you reside?"

It was "the dummy driving his horse along the Jersey beach!"

Who was it that said to Lee, "Let the soldiers of your army who own the horses in their charge take them home with them, for they will need them for their spring plowing and other farm work?"

It was "the dummy driving his horse along the Jersey beach!"

Who was it when Lee, Wise and other Confederate Generals were indicted by a Virginia Grand Jury said "The officers and men paroled at Appomattox cannot be tried for treason—good faith as well as true policy dictates that we should observe the condition of that Convention?"

It was "the dummy driving his horse along the Jersey beach!"

Who was it that said "Six years having elapsed since the last gun was fired, is it not time that the disabilities imposed by the Fifteenth Amendment should be removed?"

It was "the dummy driving his horse along the Jersey beach!"

Who was it that restored Virginia and reclad her in the full, bright, shining garb of a sovereign State, and now calm and serene, unangered, patient and faithful, dares, unmindful of the threats, the abuse, and the living slanders heaped upon him, to do his duty alike to friend and foe, to God, his country and himself?

It is "the dummy driving his horse along the Jersey beach!"

Who is it that will live in the hearts of his countrymen—revered at home and abroad, the great soldier, the modest citizen, and the faithful public servant, unostentatious, unassuming, brave, without ambition, forbearing, resolute in doing what he deems right, but never offensive in asserting himself as soldier, General or chief—for a thousand years after his poor detractors have gone down to a forgotten grave?

It is "the dummy driving his horse along the Jersey beach!"

No words can give any adequate description of the dramatic effect and tremendous power of the reply. The voice of the speaker was clear as a bell, and was heard by every man of the 3,000 persons present, and might have been heard by 20,000. As often as he commenced the refrain, "It is the dummy," the audience arose, shouted, cheered, laughed and wept alternately. Such an effect has rarely ever been produced on a mass of people. It seemed an inspiration. The effect of that meeting will never be forgotten.

A GOOD STORY.

How the Greeley Campaign was Badly Managed in Maine.

The Boston *Journal* tells this story: The present political campaign is not without incidents which excite our risibilities and afford a pleasant relief to the asperities which are called into action by political contests. One of the best stories is told of how they do things in Maine. The Greeley men had a little surplus of money, and one of them suggested that a Mr. Johnson was indifferent upon political topics, and would vote either way for a $5 bill. A $5 bill was placed in the hands of a runner who had been engaged to do odd jobs, and he started for Mr. Johnson's residence on the morning of the election. Mr. Johnson was abroad, but Mrs. Johnson, a strong Republican, was at home. "No," said Mrs. J., coming to the door, "Mr. Johnson is out, but I can attend to anything you wish." "Well," said the runner, of was told he would vote the Democratic ticket if I gave him five dollars." "Have you the money with you?" inquired the wife. "Certainly," said the runner, and he handed it to her. "Well," said Mrs. Johnson, looking at the bill, "and how do you propose to vote yourself?" "Well, I don't know," replied the runner, "I am indifferent." "Well, then," added Mrs. J., "I'll tell you what I will do; if you will vote the Republican ticket I will give you his five dollar bill." "It's a bargain," said the Greeley runner, and putting the money in his pocket he went to the polls and voted for Perham and Blaine. It is not surprising that Horace says his campaign was badly managed down in Maine.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1869.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee Shadle, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz.

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GET THE BEST
Howe Standard,
Sampson Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
my3:29 66 Wood street.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.
FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.
FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE
GEN. LEWIS WAGNER, Cumberland.
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Carbon.
GLENN W. SCHOFIELD, Erie.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MERKEITH, Philadelphia.
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia.
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana.
GEN. WM. LILLY, Union.
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill.
HUGH S. MCALLISTER, Centre.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe.
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster.
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne.
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington.
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny.
W. H. AINEY, Dauphin.
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.
CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT.
EBENEZER McKEEN, of Butler.
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY,

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS.

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Company's First Mortgage 6's at 90 and Interest.

Birmingham Market House First Mortgage 6's at par and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, D. R. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN, M. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE, JOHN SCOTT, J. S. ELYMER, J. H. BORLAND, R. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. E. Schmertz, J. K. Kerr, Charles Mercur, Thomas M. Carnegie, George McCrea, Henry Dalmeyer, A. Mackintosh, Wm. Kidder, Percy Roth.

W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

GEO. B. HILL. C. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits. se13

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, October 4, 1872.

There is but little abatement as yet in the tightness of local money matters, and unless in ordinate rates are submitted to, it is extremely difficult to negotiate the best of paper. Why is it thus? At whose door does the blame lay? and whose fault is it that the manufacturers of Pittsburgh, who are noted wherever known for their promptness and stability, are forced to scour the streets to secure sufficient means to pay their men and meet their maturing obligations at a time when it is claimed that the country was never so prosperous and that money never was so rapidly or easily made? There is a screw loose somewhere, and the sooner that means can be found to tighten it the better for these spasmodic jerks, which come on periodically, and will, if continued, cause something to give way that may be extremely baneful to the body financial of the country. The trick may be played once or twice without damage to any large amount, but too frequent repetitions will undoubtedly become troublesome. The delay in calling for the bank statements is more than ever a subject of complaint among the national bank people, and if it would be productive of anything like the relief that is alleged, the withholding it is more than wrong, and wherever the fault lies the party should meet with the odium so much deserved. The country is prosperous, and if undue influences were not at work to enrich the few to the detriment of the many, there is but little doubt that the present prosperity would not only continue, but rapidly increase, until every industrious, sober and moral man would become his own landlord and have his own vine and fruit tree to rest under and enjoy their shade.

In Cincinnatti money matters are looking better. The *Commercial* says: "The banks are generally able to discount all the good paper offered by depositors. Outside the banks a liberal amount of good business paper was negotiated at 10 per cent."

In local securities and real estate there is nothing worth mentioning.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.
Gold	114¾
Bonds—1881	114¾
" " (coupons)	116
5-20— 1862	115½
" 1864	115½
" 1865	115¾
" 1865 new	113¾
" 1867	114¾
" 1868	114¾
10-40s	108¼
" (coupons)	108¼
Currency 6's	111¼
RAILWAYS	
New York Central	92¾
Erie	18½
Harlem	119
Michigan Southern	86¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87½
Rock Island	109¾
North Western, Common	68¾
Ohio & Mississippi	42¾
Union Pacific	37¾
Western Union Telegraph	89¾
Adams Express	90¾
American Express	69¾
Pacific Mail	74¾

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	86¾
Reading R. R	87¾
United Co.'s New Jersey	122¾
Oil Creek & Allegh'y R. R	34
Lehigh Valley R. R	58¼
Philadelphia & Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	37¾
Pittsburgh City 6's	74¾
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	bid 93
Central Transportation	46¼

NEW YORK, October 4, 1872.

Money stringent. The calling in of loans by the banks added to the demand, and the rate ruled ½ per cent. and interest nearly all day. After bank hours a few loans were made at 7 per cent. and more at 1-16. The rate for turning stocks was 1-32 to 3-32. Sterling heavy and ower; 106¾ for prime bankers' sixty days' and 107 for sight. Gold steady all day at 114¾@114⅞, with occasional transactions at 115, closing at 115⅜. The demand for cash gold made it lend at ½ per cent., but as the stringency is money continued, the rate lowered and loans were made at 1-32 to carry. Clearings $79,000,000. Treasury disbursements $51,000. Governments dull and steady, except currency bonds, which were weak and ⅛@¼ lower. State securities dull and steady. In stocks the decline of yesterday was continued at the opening, and prices were offered down by the pressure of cash stock. The Bears began covering, and the market rallied under their purchases, but the condition of the banks and the foreign money markets seem to point to still further disturbances. Ohio, Western Union, and C. C. & I. C. were the steadiest, while Lake Shore, New York Central and Northwestern common were freely pressed to sale. The Pacific Mail party held their stock above 74. There was increased firmness in Erie, and light offerings are said to be another twist. The market dropped at the close, and was feverish and unsettled. The report circulated that the Secretary of the Treasury has power to issue forty or fifty millions of auxiliary legal tenders was authoritatively contradicted.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 72½; do new, 72¾; South Carolina, July, 25; South Carolina, April, 23½; Missouri 6s, 92; Union Pacific land grants, 74½; Union Pacific income bonds, 77½.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s '81, coupons 115¾@116; 5-20s '62, 115¾@115¾; do '64, 115@115½; do '65, 115¾@115¾; do '65, new, 113¾; do '67, 114¾@114¾; do '68 coupons, 114@114¾; 10-40s do, 108@108¼; currency 6s, 111@111¾; new 5 per cents, 110¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 89¾; Adams Express, 90; Quicksilver, 43; Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, 57, sales; American Merchants Union do, 69¾, sales; United States do, 76¾; Pacific Mail, 74¾; New York Central, 92¾; Erie, 18¾; Harlem, 119; Reading, 87¾@88; 114; Michigan Southern, 86¾; Union Pacific, 37¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 87½; Northwestern & Chicago, 68¾; do preferred, 85¾; Rock Island, 109¾; St. Paul, 53¾; do preferred, 73¾; Toledo & Wabash, 48; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Chicago & Alton, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 42¾; H. & St. J., 30.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, October 4, 1872.

BUTTER.—There is a very good demand for roll, with sales of prime to choice at 26@28 cts. Solid packed continues very dull, and with liberal receipts stocks are steadily accumulating, and holders generally are anxious to realize.

BEANS.—Sales at $2.50@3.00 per bushel.

BROOM CORN.—Is quiet and unchanged; we can report sales, mostly in small lots, at 4 to 7 cts per lb.

CANDLES.—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 20.

CEMENT.—Louisville, $2.50@2.75; Rosendale, $4 to $4.25; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50; Cleveland and Perrysburg Lime, $1.75@2.00.

CARBON OIL.—Continues very firm, in sympathy with crude, and prices have still further advanced; we now quote at 22½@23 cts by the car load, and 1@2 cts additional for smaller lots.

CRANBERRIES.—Are coming in pretty freely, and there is a great difference in quality; this is evident from the fact that some are retailing at $1 to $1.5 per bbl, the outside figure for Saskett's.

CHEESE.—Is firm, with a continued fair local trade, and stocks are in fair range; we continue former quotations: 13¾@14 for Dairy; 15@15¾ for Factory, and 16@16½ for Goshen. Sweitzer, 16@16½.

COUNTRY LARD.—8@9 cts. per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$4 per case.

EGGS.—The market is generally reported firm, and with continued light receipts, the tendency is upward; 23 may be regarded as the ruling quotation.

FEATHERS.—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 3 to 5c additional for smaller lots.

FRUITS.—Apples continue very dull, and we quote nominally at $1.50@1.50 per bbl. Plums, $3.50@4.50 per bushel. Quinces, $5@6 per bbl. Peaches—season about over. Grapes, 4@6 cts per lb.

FLOUR.—We can report a steady local demand and considerable inquiry for shipment to the country, but there is no change whatever in prices. Spring wheat, $7.50@8 for Wisconsin's, and $8.25 for choice Minnesota's; $.25@8.50 for good to choice red winter wheat. Liverpool is reported steady, while New York, on Thursday, was easier and lower. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAIN.—Wheat is quiet and unchanged; $1.60@1.67 for fair to prime spring; $1.70 for amber and $1.75@1.80 for white; there is some inquiry for white and but little in market, while red is in fair supply and the demand is light and restricted mainly to supplying the immediate wants of shippers. There is a very fair demand for Oats but the arrivals continue fair and prices are without quotable change; sales at 43 for mixed and 44 for prime white. Shelled Corn is steady with sales at 57@58 for good mixed and 60 for prime yellow. Rye is quiet and in the absence of sales may be quoted at 80@85. There is considerable inquiry for choice Barley but common and inferior is dull; sales at 85 to 90 for common to good and 92@95 for choice.

GROCERIES.—Trade is fair, particularly in Sugars, the sales of which have been unusually large, during the past sixty days, and prices are firm at the recent advance; it will be noted that we quote "A's" at 12¾c and this is the general price, yet there are some houses, apprehensive of a break, that are still selling at 12¾. The Coffee market is quiet and unchanged. There is rather more inquiry for Syrups since cool weather set in, while Rice is easier, and at the seaboard a shade lower.

SUGARS.—Granulated, 13¾; Crushed, 13¾c Powdered, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; B, 12¾; Ex. C 12¾; C, 12¾; Chespeake Ex. C., 12; Molasses Sugars, 8¾@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¾@11¾.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24¾.

RICE.—Carolina, 9 to 9¾; Rangoon, 7¾ to 8; Patna 8¾.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia 40; Cloves, 30; Nutmegs, 1.25.

HAY.—The receipts of baled are increasing slightly but with a steady demand there is no accumulation and prices are fully sustained; sales at $27@32 per ton according to quality.

HORSES.—No. 1 Extra is still quoted at 73 to 75 cts in a jobbing way.

ONIONS.—Sales of Irish at 70@80 cts. per bushel. Sweets in good supply and drooping; we now quote at $3@4 per bbl.

POULTRY.—The receipts are increasing and prices are lower, 50@50c per pair, as to size and quality.

PROVISIONS.—Plain Shoulders, 9; Sugar cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 15c; Rib Sides, 12; Short Rib Sides, 12¼; Clear Sides, 13; Sugar-cured Hams, 19c; Dried Beef, 20c. Lard, in tierces, 10¾c; half bbls, 11c; pails, 11¾c. Mess Pork, $16.00; Beef Tongues, 7.50 per dozen.

RAGS.—Sales at 3 ¼@4 cents.

SEEDS.—Timothy Seed is dull and cannot be quoted above $3.50@3.75 per bushel in small lots. Flax Seed, $1.80. No movement in Clover.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼.

WHISKY.—Highwines unchanged at 93@94 cts, in a jobbing way.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, October 4, 1872.

The pig iron market was very dull during the week which has just closed, and the indications are that it will continue so until after the election; for the present, the time and attention of operators generally seems to be absorbed in politics and the stringency in the money market is not without its effect in clogging trade. The inquiry, what little there is, is restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants, and while the low and medium grades are abundant and offering freely, good irons are not in large supply and consequently, notwithstanding the demand is unusually light, are held at full prices. It is generally conceded that stocks in the hands of consumers are considerably reduced, this is evident from the fact that they have been buying very sparingly for some months past, and it is this that inspires holders, especially of good irons, with the belief that they will be able to realize full prices—sooner or later, that it is only a question of time.

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

200 tons Gray Forge	$50 00	4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge (short)	50 00	4 mos
ANTHRACITE.		
100 tons Gray Forge	$48 00	4 mos
60 tons No. 2 Foundry	52 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 2 Foundry	52 50	cash
60 tons No. 1 Foundry	55 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	55 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	53 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 2 Foundry	51 00	4 mos

Standard Oil Co., 676 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Ref. Co. 1711 bbls to Logan B. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....2388

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Standard O W, acct. same	480
Citizens O W acct. same	912
Sterling O W, acct. N. W. Stevenson	918
Citizens O W, acct Hutchinson & B	314
American O W acct, Duncan & Y	450
Peerless O W, acct, Hutchinson & B	560
Vesta O W, acct. H McKelvey	455
Lily O W, acct. J Bushnell	474
Crystal O W, acct. J Bushnell	462
Peerless O W, acct N W Stevenson	394
Total	5390

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE FRIDAY, October 4, 1872.

Crude, as compared with yesterday, is without quotable change; $4.15@4.25 per bbl at Parker, equal to about 10¾@10¾ cts per gallon delivered here; as noted in our last report, there has not been such a marked and rapid appreciation in the value of oil for several years, and some are still inclined to believe that it was too rapid to be healthy.

Refined is firm but eastern deliveries, as compared with yesterday, are without quotable change; Philadelphia quoted at 25¾ on spot, and 25¾ for October; New York 25¾@26 cts. There is considerable inquiry on western account, and we heard of sales having been made to-day at 23 cts, free on cars here.

Oil Barrels firm, and the supply is very much reduced; city make, $2. No country barrels in market.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Isabella Furnace	9	Hussy W. & Co	1
Lucy Furnace	24	Shoenberger B. & Co.	6
Pgh. Bolt Co	2	Soho Furnace	5
Total			47

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD

P. K. R. CO., LESSEE.

Nimick & Co	2	Caughey & H	3
W Clarke & Co	1	Lindsay & McC	1
Total			7

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick & Co			1

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight P & Co	2		

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

S W Porter	1	Nimick & Co	4
Caughey & H	12		
Total			17

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 4.—Flour firmer; treble extra $6@6.87½; family $9@11. Pork dull; mess $15.50. Bacon dull; 8½@11¾@12c. Hams firm; 13¼@19c. Lard dull; tierce 9¾@9¾c; keg 11¾@11¾c. Sugar: only retail trade doing. Whisky 92c@$1.06. Coffee 14@15¼c. Cotton demand active; prices firm; sales 2,800 bales; good ordinary 17½c; medium 18¾c; middling 19¾c; receipts 3,019 bales; exports to Havre, 1,465; stock 48,179; weekly receipts, net 17,312; gross 22,553; exports coastwise 4,217; Havre 5,270; Liverpool 4,785.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 4-5 P. M.—Consols: money 92⅝@92⅝; 5-20s of '65, 93¾; do '67, 92½; 10-40s 88½; new Fives 89½; Erie 38¾. Sperm oil 85s. Linseed oil 30s.

FRANKFORT, October 4.—5-20s of '62, 95¾.

PARIS, October 4.—Rentes 52f 32c. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 160,000 francs during the week.

LIVERPOOL, October 4.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 9¾@9¾d; Orleans 10d; sales 18,000; speculation and exports 5,000; sales for the week 41,000; American 5,000; speculation 10,000; export 19,000; actual export 16,000; stock 714,000; American 108,000; afloat 192,000; American 11,000. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 66,000 qrs; American 43,000. receipts of corn for the past three days 12,500; American 8,500. Red winter wheat 12s 2d; California white 13s 2d; red spring 12s@12s 6d. Corn, 30s 6d. Peas, 40s. Pork 55s. Cheese, 62s. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, and tending down.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 4.—Business is very quiet to-day in all branches of trade. The market is steadily and firm for cotton goods, but weak and unsettled for woolens and worsteds. Quotations for sheetings, shirtings and Canton flannels remain unchanged and firm. Shawls and wool flannels are lower. Foreign goods are quiet, and very few buyers are in the market. Prices were generally steady for staple goods, and unsettled for fancy stock.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, October 4.—Beeves: receipts today 1,850 head, making 8,840 for the week, against 10,100 the previous week; quality ordinary; many Texans at $8@8.12; 8 cars, 5½ cwt, 8¼c; 16 cars, 5¾ cwt, fair, at 8c; fat natives scarce and worth 13¾@14c; medium dull at 10 @11½c; some Texans left. Sheep: receipts 4,200 to-day and 24,600 for the week, against 27,000 the previous week; both sheep and lambs doing rather better, a car 86 lbs Ohio sheep selling at 6¾c; car 80 lbs 9¾c, and a deck 84 lbs 7c; also a car of 92 lbs State lambs at 9¼c; a car Canadas 70 lbs 8½c; and a deck 64 lbs 7¾c. Hogs to-day, 59 cars, or 34,590 thus far this week, against 39,000 for the previous week; market rather strong, dressed selling at 6¾@7¼c, with a car 280 lbs State hogs alive $5.40 per cwt.

BUFFALO, October 4.—Cattle receipts to-day 221, making a total supply for the week thus far of 6,018, or 354 cars, against 541 last week. The market is slow this morning for want of stock. Everything in the yards except a few odds and ends are being either sold or shipped. There is a better feeling and prices are stronger. Sales 56 Michigan 8 pers, 1,036 to 1,151 lbs, at $4.80@4.87; 16 Michigan stockers, 850 lbs, at $3.50; 50 State bulls, 802 lbs, $2.25; 150 Ohio stockers, 945 to 1,088 lbs, $2.30@4.12; 127 Illinois steers, 1,180 to 1,260 lbs, $5.75@6.00. Sheep and lambs: receipts for the week thus far 7,900, against 17,600 last week; market closed firm at 6@7 for Canada lambs; $5.50@6.00 for Canada sheep; $4.75@5.50 for western sheep; yards bare of stock; sales to-day: 92 Michigan sheep, 87 lbs, at $5.25. Hogs: receipts to-day, 4,600, making the supply for the week thus far 30,700, against 39,400 last week. Market dull and weaker; $4.75 to $5; 25 decks in pens unsold; closing day 480 Ohio, 220 lbs, $4.75; 264 lbs, at $5; 116 Michigan hogs, 190 lbs, at $4.75.

ALBANY, October 4.—Cattle: market opened with a fair supply and good quality; the supply less than that of last week; market rules strong and a little higher; prices range from $4.87½ to $7.50. Milch cows: small supply and prices range $40@80 for common to fancy. Sheep and lambs: fair supply and fairly active; sales of lambs at 5¾@5.25; fine wool sheep $5@6.50; coarse $5.75@6.50.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 4.—Cotton higher with only a moderate amount of stock offering; good export demand. Flour in buyers' favor, with more doing, chiefly in low grades for export, superfine weak and 5@10c lower. Wheat 2c state wheat western extra, $8.20@8.25; extra Ohio, $7.15@7.75. Rye flour steady at $4.20@5.30. Whisky heavy; 92c. Wheat lower; a scarcity of freight room materially checks export demand; the low price of flour keeps millers out of the market; No. 3 spring Chicago $1.40@1.45; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.57. Rye firm and scarce; western to be delivered in the river 84¾c. Barley more active; Milwaukee $1.05; Canada West $1.18. Malt quiet. Corn heavy and lower; very moderate export demand, being checked by the scarcity of freight room; steamer western mixed 68@68½c; sail do 64@64½c. Oats firmer; old western mixed 45@46c; new white 43@43c; new mixed 42@44c; black western 39@40c. Eggs easier and dull, western 23@27c. Coffee firm; Rio 14 @17¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8⅝@9⅝c; Cuba 8¾@9c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice firm. Petroleum: crude 13½c; refined 23¾@25½c. Pork firmer; mess $14.25 @14.40; prime $11.50@11.75. Beef dull and unchanged. Middles active; short clear 8¼c; long clear 8¾c. Lard quiet and weak; No. 1 to prime steam new 8¾@8¾c; old 8¼c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 4.—Flour dull and nominally unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy at $1.13¾ seller October; $1.13¼ seller year; No. 3 $1.02@1.03; rejected 90c. Corn heavy and lower; closing dull; 32¼@32¾c seller October; 33¾c seller last half; 33¾@33¾c seller November; rejected 31c. Oats dull and weak; 21¾@ 21¾c cash; 22¾@22¾ seller November. Rye quiet; 54@54½c. Barley steady; closing weaker. Pork quiet and steady; $15.25 seller October; No. 3 54½c. Pork dull and nominal; $14.50 regular; $12.75@12.87½ seller December. Lard inactive and nominal; winter 8¾@8¾c; summer 8¼c. Sugar cured hams quiet and scarce; small lots 12@14c; green hams firm, and in fair demand; 8¾@9¼c. Meats dull and weak; shoulders nominally 6¾c; short ribs 10¾@10¾c. Whisky steady and quiet; offerings light; 89c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 4.—Flour steady and in moderate demand at $7.25@7.75. Wheat firm and in fair demand; red $1.30@1.35; white $1.65@1.70. Corn little steady and in moderate demand at 44c. Rye firm and in fair demand at 71@73c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; old 35@36c; new 30@35c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm and in good demand. Butter dull and unsettled; choice 23@25c. Pork steady and in moderate demand; sales a t $13.50. Lard steady and in moderate demand; summer 7¾c; sales of steam at 7¾c; kettle wanted at 8c; held ats ½c; Bulk meats firm and in fair demand; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 10¼c; sales at 10¾c, packed. Bacon firm and in fair demand; jobbing sales of shoulders at 7½c. Hogs quiet at $4.30@4.55. Whisky firm; fair demand; 89c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.—Flour: Best grades scarce, held at full figures; medium and low grades abundant and dull; superfine active; extra $5.75@6.25. Wheat dull; red western $1.70@1.76. Corn quiet; yellow 69½@70c. Oats steady; new western 43@44c; old white 48@50c. Barley fair demand; 2 and 3 western 95c. Petroleum advancing; crude 18¾c; refined 25¼. Whisky 94c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.23; No. 2 do $1.16. Corn dull and declined; No. 2 mixed 34c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 24c. Barley dull and unsettled; fall No. 2 67c. Rye dull and unsettled; No 1 54c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c; white Wabash, $1.55; No. 1 red winter, $1.50; No. 2 do, $1.41¼. Corn unchanged. Oats unchanged; No. 1, 33c; No. 2, 27½@28c. Pork, $13.50@14.00. Lard, 9c; retail demand only.

IMPORTS BY RAIL ROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, October 4.—1 car lumber, Bells S & Co; 2 do do, Mc Cain & F; 1 do do, J H Morrison; 1 do do, Reed Bro; 1 do do, Douglas & H; 8 bls ciper, W Hockenberger; 1 car whisky, Gilmore & Co; 10 do do, I Hipple; 24 bales cotton, Kennedy C & Co; 21 do do, O M Harper; 41 pkgs tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 10t chairs, J Bernhard; do do, Baldinger & K; do do, D W Huntsman; 10 bls whisky, W H Brill; 100 do flour, M Steel & Son; 10 pails tobacco, W H Parke; 3 bls flour, M Well & Co; 1 car f seed, Thompson & L; 1 do hay, I Hipple; 1 do cooperage, J M Hemphill.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO., Oct 4—1 car lumber, Kelly & Co; 1 do do, Sell & W; 2 do do, Aubrey M & Co; 4 bls glass, W Frank & Son; 37 bdls paper, Frazier M & Co; 35 bxs starch, F W Jenkins; 1 cse paper, J R Weldon; 2 pkgs f seed, T C Jenkins; 1 bbd zinc, McQuiston & C; 50 bls flour, W Welsh & Co; 9 tgs washers, Lewis O & P; 2 cts grapes, H Rea Jr; 97 chairs, H Berger; 1 cse cigars, L Jones; 3 do do, J M Sichel & Co; 90 sks p scraps, 6 bdls skins, B Pflaum; 1 cse cigars, W Gauh; 1 car clay, McIntosh & Co; 15 bdls paper, Pitt M Mg Co; 1 cse cigars, Arbuckles & Co; 1 do do, J McClurge; 10 bls apples, 3 tub cheese, J A Graff; 100 bls flour, Schomaker & Co; 52 sks oats, J Rose; 10 bls apples, Woodworth & D; 4 pkgs lard, Loh & C; 20 pcs s pipe, Fahnestock & Co; 29 sks oats, J Graham.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., October 4—2 cars r iron, C Mt Vernon & D R R Co; 1 bl mdse, Heinz & N; 1 car junk, Godfrey & C; 2 coops chickens, 1 bag onions, 1 bdl rags, L J Blanchard & Co; 2 bls eggs, Head C & Co; 8 pkgs potatoes, J Gallagher; 10 do do, J Patterson; 5 do do, Guyer & M; 7 do do, J Seibert; 10 do do, J Stewart; 22 do do, Meilon & W; 19 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 33 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 81 do do, S M Kier.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. October 4—66 bales hay, John Rose; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 100 do do, Watt Lang & Co; 1 car pipe, C G McMillan; 100 bbls flour, Owners; 22 bbls, G N Hoffstott & Co; 50 boxes cheese, Vargorder & S; 132 bdls shovels, Myers & Co; 7 bbls apples, E Tate; 7 bbls eggs, Volgt M & Co; 5 bbls peas, J A Graff; 12 kegs a butter, Loh & C; 10 sks oats, H Rea Jr; 15 sks eggs, C H Markle; 9 pkgs h radish, Heinz & N; 8 pails butter, H Rea Jr; 23 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 10 rolls leather, W Flaccus & son; 45 bxs cheese, E Milliken; 200 bgs oats, Houck McC; & Co; 1 do do, Beckert & G.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. October 4.—140 bbls onion, Wilson & Bro; 2 cars barley, W J Meek; 4 cars oats, Robinson & C; 2 cars oats, McHane & A; 1 do do, S B Hood; 5 bbls spirts, Kaiser & C; 330 bushel corn, 190 sks do, 1 car rye, M F Herron & Co; 5 tres beef, Watt Lang & Co; 96 bales cotton, Holmes B Co; 1,200 sks flour, 10 bbl do F W Jenkins & Bro; 100 bbls flour, S Lindsay Jr & Co; 1 car barley, Spencer McK & Co; 112 sks snip stuff, M D Kilsell & Co; 2 cars wheat, Marshall K & Co; 2 cars corn, Scott & G.

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RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly at this point, with 17 inches in the channel. Weather cloudy and warm with indications at this writing favorable for more rain.

The Monongahela river is getting very shallow and the packets are not able to take much freight

—The suit for damages against W. G. McCoy, for the alleged loss by drowning of one McSweeney for the ferryboat Ludlow, opposite the foot of Fifth street, is about being closed in the Kenton county (Ky.) court. It is claimed that McSweeney, an ex-convict was seen on the float in a drunken condition, and unfit to look after his own safety, and afterward unaccountably disappeared, leaving his hat, the only mark of identity, on the float. It is further claimed that, as his body was never recovered, it is not clear that he was drowned at all. The courts once gave a judgment in the sum of $2,000 in the case, owing to the non-appearance of the defendant, which was prevented by a delay in the notice reaching him, and on this ground a new trial was granted.

—We clip the following personals from the St. Louis *Democrat* of Wednesday: Harry A. Dohrman of Steubenville, Ohio, was on 'Change yesterday. He has been largely interested, and is so now, in the Carter Red river Line steamers.—Capt. W. B. Haslett, of Pittsburgh, a retired wealthy boatman, has arrived from that city and will remain during the fall and winter.....M. K. Moorehead of Pittsburgh was on 'Change yesterday. He was introduced by J. S. McCune.

—On the 24th of September, Jas. R. Crawford, of Catlettsburg, sold to S. Ward, of Ironton, his one-eighth interest in the steamer Granite State, for $4,000. This was probably the last business act of Mr. Crawford's life, as he died the next night.

—The little steamer Summer Koon, now in upper White, has been chartered by the Elliotts to run during low water between Jacksonport and Reed's bar, 20 miles below, for the purpose of carrying freights from the packets and lighering them through to Jacksonport.

—The Valley Dock Company, of New Orleans, launched a new hull on Saturday, for the lower coast trade, to have the machinery of the Sallie Wood.

—The charter fever continues to spread. All the Carter Line of the Red River steamers, the St. Louis *Democrat* says, will shortly repose under the general incorporation laws of the State of Missouri.

—Capt. Jack Graunnar, superintendent of the Evansville Cairo and Memphis Steam Packet Company, is lying ill at the Carlisle House in Cincinnatti.

—The two oldest steamboatmen now living are Capt. Wm. Birch, of Marietta, O., now about 92 years of age and Capt. Nelson Crook, of Pennsylvania, who went blind some time since, and is now about 70 years of age.

—The DeSmet, with a cargo of St. Louis freight, is still lying at the mouth of Red river, waterbound.

—Mr. Austin, of Nashville, has purchased J. Woodlin's one sixth interest in the Ella Hughes, paying for the same $900 cash.

—The Nashville Union and American says "that Col. Palmerston is preparing to make a move in the direction of Memphis."

—Captain Sam Sinuman has gone to Cairo to take charge of the office of the Belle Vernon, Thos. Darragh having resigned that post.

—R. E. Neal, of the Indiana, advertises the Lotawana for sale. She is a sternwheel, and carries 2,300 bales, and is now at New Orleans.

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PHILADELPHIA.

Monstrous Liberal-Democratic Conspiracy.

Election Frauds to be Attempted on a Grand Scale.

Thousands of Certificates of Naturalization Distributed.

Counterfeit Seal of Quarter Sessions Court Attached.

McClure and Randall the Chief Conspirators.

New York "Balls" and "Bears" in the Ring.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HEADQUARTERS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB, Philadelphia, October 4, 1872.

The committee to whom was referred the investigation of the statement that there existed a conspiracy to perpetrate an extensive election fraud on Tuesday next, respectfully report that they have positive evidence that thousands of certificates of naturalization have been printed in the night time in the second story of a printing office on Fifth street, near Locust street, to which a counterfeit seal of the Court of Quarter Sessions of this county has been attached, and have been distributed for use upon election day in the counties of Berks, Northampton, Clarion, Clearfield, Elk, Luzerne and Schuylkill, in some instances to gangs of alien laborers now employed in constructing railroads throughout the state. The fraud is of the same character, but upon a larger scale than that perpetrated in 1865 by means of which the State was carried against the Republican party. Your committee has positive proof that the conspiracy is planned by Col. A. K. McClure, chairman of the Liberal Committee; Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Alderman Wm. McMullin, and in addition to the living witnesses we have before us the following letter, which came to us direct from the possession of Col. A. K. McClure, in the following unmistakable language:

"A. K. Mc.—See McMullin to-day. He has all the naturalization papers. It is vital they should be in hand at once. Meet me to-night.

Yours, SAM. J. RANDALL."

A conspiracy has been formed with the speculators in Wall street, New York, to defeat the Republican ticket of Pennsylvania, the money for this purpose, to the extent of forty thousand dollars, having been sent here by those engaged in bearing stocks and bulling gold. They believe a disaster to the Republican party in Pennsylvania, rendering the election of Greeley as President probable, would have a damaging effect upon the business and financial interests of the country, and thus enable them to reap a rich harvest from the misfortunes of their fellow citizens. The conspirators in Pennsylvania have engaged to carry the State by means of the use of these fraudulent naturalization papers, and by boldly and wickedly changing the official returns in the Democratic counties in the State so as to overwhelm the large Republican majorities which they expect to be given in the Republican counties. Although such fraudulent alterations would be corrected, upon the assembling of the Legislature, in January next, yet the moral effect of an apparent election of Buckalew will be gained, which will materially affect not only the stock and gold market on which these conspirators would profit, but would affect on the November election in other States. This has emboldened those in the market, who are boasting and betting large sums of money that Buckalew will come to Philadelphia with a large majority, and an ex-member of Congress from New York has recently been in this city, betting large sums of money upon the success of Buckalew.

Your committee have taken measures to thwart the operations of these conspirators by communicating with the Republicans of the State and making preparations to arrest the progress of the nefarious work. The information in the possession of the committee has been communicated to the authorities of the United States, and full details will be presented to them for their consideration. It will then be for the Government of the United States to determine whether such outrageous offenses against the election franchise, at an election where members of Congress are to be chosen, shall pass unpunished.

Your committee deem it proper that notice of this contemplated fraud should be promulgated to all our Republican friends who reside in the Democratic counties in the State, in order that they may preserve evidence wherever the fraudulent papers may be used, and submit the same to the authorities of the United States.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,
CHARLES H. T. COLLIS,
PETER A. B. WIDENER,
JAMES S. KERR,
Committee.

It was then resolved by the club that the report of the committee be accepted, and the committee continued, and that the same be published over the signature of the officers of the club and the committee.

WM. B. MANN, President.
WM. GARRETT, JOS. K. FLETCHER, Sec's.

UNIONTOWN.

Democratic Procession—The Mountain Labored and Brought Forth a Mouse—Boys Pressed into Service—The "Crow-Eaters" Unable to Get Up a Decent Shout.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

UNIONTOWN, PA., Sept. 4, 1872.

The Democrats of this place have been scouring the country for days in order to beat a little quiet procession gotten up by the Republicans last Monday night. The mountain labored and brought forth a mouse. The largest count I have heard gave them four hundred and seventy persons in the ranks, with four hundred torches. Out of the four hundred and seventy, one hundred and seventy were boys. They endeavored to shout for Buckalew, but Greeley choked them. This county will give a good report for Hartranft next Tuesday. H.

A Murderer Hung.

COLUMBUS, October 4.—John Barclay was hung at noon to-day in the County Jail of this county for the murder of Charles F. Garner, last October. Barclay, when on the scaffold, declared that he was guilty of the horrible crime of murder, and was prepared to die. He advised all to beware of intoxicating liquors, and said that it had placed him on the scaffold. After bidding good bye to all spectators, his arms and legs were pinioned back and a black cap was placed over his head, and in a second more his body was swinging in the air. The body was almost still for a second after the fall of the trap, but soon vibrated slowly backward and forward, and on being touched by the surgeon in attendance, his whole body shook as if with violent sobbing. After hanging twelve minutes, he was declared dead and was delivered to the surgeons.

Another Boston Branch.

The people of Allegheny are to be congratulated upon the fact that they are to have a "Boston Branch" in the one price clothing line, which will enable them to get well clothed for the winter, at the least possible expense consistent with first-class goods. The enterprising proprietors of the Boston One Price Clothing Store, on Smithfield street, in this city, have decided to open an Allegheny Branch at No. 178 Federal street, Erwin's old stand, across the Diamond. The establishment on Smithfield street has, since it was opened, been successful in the highest degree, and of the thousands who have patronized it, all have been satisfied that they received more than the worth of their money. Hence there can be no doubt that the Allegheny branch of the Boston One Price Clothing Store will be a magnificent success and a great benefit to the people generally. To-day is the grand opening, and a general rush may be safely predicted. The stock of goods is such as must satisfy all classes, and the supply of suits made up in the latest fashionable styles almost unlimited. The ready-made overcoats are of first-class quality and the prices so low as to astonish the purchaser. But one price is asked, and that is always so reasonable as to give satisfaction. Remember the number is 178 Federal street.

Two Points.

There are two points upon which Messrs. Workman & Davis, our well known carriage and wagon manufacturers, pride themselves, and these are, first, upon the fine finish of their work, and second upon its durability. They justly claim that no manufacturers, in their line will excel their work in these two respects, and they confidently challenge comparison. They have secured these excellencies by employing none but thoroughly competent workmen, and using nothing but the best material.

A significant proof in their favor is the fact that their vehicles may now be seen daily along our streets in use by private families, teamsters, grocery men, mill men and others needing such articles for personal comfort or for the transaction of their business. And in almost every instance this patronage from our people has been obtained after the purchasers had made a careful comparison with the workmanship from eastern houses, which so long enjoyed a monopoly of the business.

The firm have a choice selection of their manufactures at their warehouse, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue.

A Special Branch.

Mr. Samuel M. Orr, the Allegheny Jeweler, makes a specialty of the repairing of fine watches, clocks and articles of jewelry that may nee d the attention of skilled workmen. He has employers who attend to this department, especially, and pride themselves in not being excelled in their particular line. This is a fact which should be borne in mind by persons having any such articles, as often times a valuable watch, or fine piece of jewelry is ruined by being entrusted for repairs to inferior workmen. His prices also will be found moderate, and all orders promptly attended to. Mr. Orr has established himself at No. 114 Federal street, Allegheny.

[Advertisement.]

All the Requisite Qualifications.

For the office of Sheriff are possessed in Wm. M. Gormly. Men of all parties can conscientiously give him their support.

[Advertisement.]

Read! Everybody!—At Baird's hat house, 180 Federal street—gent's fine silk hats at $4.50 worth $7.00—this is a true bill and NOT a counterfeit.

[Advertisement.]

August Hennig, silk Hat manufacturer, at No. 114 Liberty street, renovates and remodels old silk hats in the latest style, and warrants them to give satisfaction. TTSS

HOME NEWS.

NOTICE.

Our agents are requested to send in their orders by Tuesday morning for extra papers containing the election news. We have made special arrangements from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Hundreds will want the GAZETTE to get the election news in full, and agents should prepare to serve them.

South Pittsburgh Primary Election.

Yesterday afternoon the Republicans of South Pittsburgh held their primary election for members of Select and Common Councils and nominated the following gentlemen:

Select Council—H. Dana Ralfe and M. M. Schneider.

Common Council—Thomas D. Burley.

A "Leader" Libel.

Yesterday morning Peter Rutty, proprietor of a drinking saloon on Twenty-third street, East Birmingham, came before Justice Hoer and made information charging Pittock, Nevin & Co., proprietors of the *Evening Leader*, with libel. The alleged libel was published in its issue of September 11, 1872, in which the character of the house and its inmates was questioned. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused.

Aquatic.

Wheeling carsmen have been in a state of excitement for some time past in regard to a match between Kennedy and Hagner, of that place, the arrangements of which could not be made as both parties could not agree upon the course. They have at last decided, however, that the race shall take place on the upper Monongahela river, on Wednesday afternoon, October 16th. The race is to be five miles—2½ and return, for $600 a side. The race will be rowed in single scull working boats.

Letters Held for Postage.

J. S. Falls, Quincy, Ill., 3c; J. Mueller, M. D., Allegheny City, Pa., 3c; Miss McClosky, Allegheny City, Pa., 3c; J. W. Porter, 2c; Presbyterian Monthly Record, Philadelphia Pa., 2c; Miss Mary V. Sisten, Warrenton, Ohio, 3c; G. Siedle, Allegheny City, Pa., 3c; George A. Todd, Warren, Ohio, 3c; Triumph Insurance Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, 3c; P. Kill, Jr., Sharpsburg, Pa., 1c; Miss Louisa McCubben, Reynoldsville, Pa., 3c; Robert G. Kirkpatrick, Galveston, Texas, 3c.

Republican Mass Meeting in Birmingham.

A large Republican mass meeting was held last evening at Diamond square, Birmingham. The meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:

President—Daniel Wenkle, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Messrs. Geo Duncan, W. Wakefield, Joseph Roseman, A. Wiedaman, R. Lee, Geo. Powel, John Phillips, Jas. McDonald, T. B. Atterbery, F. Swank, F. Tande, Joseph Doyle, Andrew Thompson, John W. Schaffer, M. A. Arnhilt, E. G. Krehan, John P. Schneider, J. Vageley, John Hahn, Patt. Peel, P. Bunk, Geo. Schaffer, Theo. Kestner, H. Metz, Aug. Amon, A. Joe, Geo. Efo, M. Mersh, John Arras and Dr. Rahauser.

The meeting was addressed by R. v. J. Vannote in English, and Hon. Paul Strobuck in German. At the adjournment three rousing cheers were given for the Republican candidates.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Joseph Bartele was killed at Preston, Graff & Co.'s Pipe Works, yesterday morning, by being struck by the West Newton accommodation west. He was standing on the track looking at the large fly-wheel which stands close by, when the engine struck him and threw him upon the rapidly revolving wheel. He was instantly killed and horribly mangled, his skull being crushed and his brains scattered about on the ground. The Coroner was notified, empanneled a jury and adjourned the case until this evening to get the testimony of the engineer of the train. Deceased was about thirty-five or forty years of age, and has a wife and family residing at Springfield, Washington county, Maryland. He was an engineer by occupation, and had been in the city a couple of weeks. He boarded at Third and Ross streets.

The South Side Procession.

Arrangements for the demonstration on the South Side to-night are finished, and with favorable weather we can safely predict that the affair will prove a grand success. All the marching clubs of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will participate, and will march to the South Side by the most direct route; but when they return to the city they will pass along Smithfield street to Third avenue, Third avenue to Grant, Grant to Fifth avenue, Fifth avenue to Liberty, Liberty to Fourth street, Fourth to Penn, Penn to Sixth, and dismiss.

The procession will move over the following route:

The first Corps will move precisely at seven o'clock P. M., by way of Federal street, Allegheny Suspension Bridge, Sixth, Market, Fifth avenue and Smithfield streets, to and across the Monongahela Suspension Bridge. The Second Corps will be prepared to follow immediately in rear of the First at the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, the Third in the rear of the Second when it reaches Carson street.

The route of the entire column will then be up Carson to Tenth, Tenth to Washington, along Washington and Sarah to Thirtieth, down Thirtieth to Carson, down Carson to Monongahela Suspension Bridge, across bridge to Smithfield, Smithfield to Third avenue, Third avenue to Grant, Grant to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to Liberty, Liberty to Fourth street, down Fourth street to Penn, up Penn to Sixth and dismiss.

The Pittsburgh Fire Alarm Bell will strike "O" 7, 8, 9, and repeat the number three times, which will be the signal for the First Corps to move.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

Report of the Collector of the Twenty-second District for the Month of September.

Thomas W. Davis, Collector of the Twenty-second District, furnishes the following abstract of revenue collections for the month of September:

Spirits	$19,911 80
Tobacco	22,190 41
Fermented Liquors	13,785 35
Banks and Bankers	9,868 02
Gas	3,910 28
Incomes	6,992 74
Taxes not elsewhere noted	228 00
Penalties, etc	81 43
Total	$76,968 03

CONFUSION IN THE DEM-LIB. RANKS.

A "Nigger" in the Eleventh Ward Greeley Club—Thirty Members Desert the Ranks.

Although the Democratic portion of the Dem-Libs. are willing to sacrifice their time-honored principles in regard to our colored citizens, when, by so doing, they think they can gain their suffrages, it often happens that their strong predjudices against the "niggers" overcome their judgement. We have an illustration of this fact in a little incident that occurred last evening.

The Eleventh ward Greeley and Brown club turned out to parade last evening, and it so happened that they needed a musician. Accordingly the services of the drum major of the Eleventh ward colored Grant club were secured and the Greeleyites proceeded on their way. They had not gone very far, however, when there seemed to be some confusion in the ranks, and a moment later the club halted and the captain was surprised to see some thirty members step from the ranks. He inquired the cause of the mutiny, and received the reply from the deserters, that "they would be d—d if they would march with a nigger, either for money or *whisky*!" The Captain attempted to reason with them, but in vain. He urged them not to undo by their rashness the great work that Charles Sumner had accomplished in influencing the colored vote. The thirty remained steadfast, however, and finally marched off. The Captain of that club is convinced that when a Dem. Lib. refuses to do his duty by the promise of the second-named liquid inducement further argument is needless.

BREVITIES

A freight brakeman named Wilson was caught between two bumpers at Millville station on the Pennsylvania railroad, and had his arm crushed.

About 100 Supervisors have taken out their commissions thus far. Commissioner Gamble has a busy time issuing them and swearing the officers in.

The anniversary of the opening of the home for aged women at Wilkinsburg took place on Thursday. The celebration was participated in by about two hundred ladies and gentlemen.

The Grand Jury, in a resolution, return their sincere thanks to Joseph A. Barker, Esq., for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of Foreman for the September term.

Levi Gosshart, a car inspector on the Pennsylvania railroad, while inspecting a train at Conway, on Sunday night, was run over by some other cars backing down the track and had his leg badly mangled.

John Schmidt, while working a bar of iron in the American Iron Works, at Ormsby, was struck on the forearm which was badly lacerated and an artery severed. He was attended by Dr. Rahauser.

John Umstein, of Allegheny, was yesterday sent to the Work House for ten days by Deputy Mayor Neille, for sixty days, on a charge of cruel treatment of his wife. After shamefully abusing his wife who is blind, he forces her out upon the street.

Yesterday afternoon two horses attached to a heavy wagon ran away on Penn street, near Tenth, and collided with a buggy belonging to Mr. Duff. The hind wheels of the buggy were demolished, but the horses were captured before doing further damage.

John McWilliams and John McNeil, the two members of the Eagle Fire Company, who were arrested upon an information made by Thomas Cunningham for going into the Engine House and raising a disturbance, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday afternoon. McWilliams was fined $25 and costs, and Cunningham the $5 and costs.

The Lib-Dems. of Jamestown, Mercer County, attempted to put up a "ground swell" at that place on last Monday night. The meeting was well advertised several weeks in advance, and when the eventful time arrived, exactly seven of the unterrified assembled. The speakers remained in their seats for an hour and then retired in disgust.

Mr. James Miller, No. 48 Federal street, Allegheny, has a large assortment of building material on hand, consisting of sewer pipe, fire-brick, ground clay, terra cotta work, vitrified stone pipe, chimney tops, flue linings, window caps, cement, the celebrated Calumet sewer pipe, lawn vases, and other material, which he offers at the very lowest rates and in large or small quantities. Contractors will find it to their advantage to purchase at No. 48.

Wanted—ONE OR TWO energetic young ladies of good address, to whom we will give *light, permanent, honorable employment*, at a salary larger than can be made elsewhere. Call on Croft & Phillips, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings—Presentment of the Grand Jury for the September Term—Important Suggestions Regarding the Court House and Aldermen.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSION, JUDGE COLLIER.

The following cases were disposed of in this court yesterday:

Catharine Smith, tried for keeping a disorderly house, was acquitted by the jury, but directed to pay one-half the costs.

John Lamas was charged with stealing twelve dollars and a silver watch and chain from Samuel Green. The robbery was alleged to have been committed in Temperanceville, on the 11th of March last. The defendant was arrested at Steubenville in May last. The jury found a verdict of guilty.

The next case taken up was that of Kinney Fitzpatrick, indicted on two charges of assault and battery, Martha Catlett, prosecutrix. He entered pleas of guilty. The Court sentenced him to pay fines amounting to forty-five dollars and the costs.

The same defendant was tried on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by John Catlett. Jury out.

PRESENTMENT BY THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury for the September term having completed their labors came into the Court, and through Joseph A. Butler, Esq., Foreman, made the following presentment:

It is recommended that the County Commissioners provide for a wooden pavement immediately surrounding the Court House. The necessity for this is apparent. The extensive traffic over the cobble stones and the noise arising therefrom are such that it is difficult at times to hear distinctly in the Court Rooms, and this is more particularly the case as regards the Grand Jury room.

We would further recommend that some action be taken towards the passage of a law forbidding the use of the spring-balance scales at present in general use. While we do not doubt the accuracy of some, we are of the opinion that the large majority are not accurate.

We would call attention to the importance of the citizens selecting none but competent men for the offices of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace. Whilst some are quite competent—a great number of those who are at present Aldermen and Justices of the Peace are so ignorant of their duties that they are totally unfit for the position they occupy. Many informations sent in are defective, and others based on such trifling cases that they should never have been taken to court, and we would recommend that the grand jury be empowered to place the costs on the magistrates themselves. We would further recommend the passage of a law to that effect.

We would recommend that measures be brought before the Legislature regarding the removal of the Penitentiary to some suitable place outside the city.

The presentment then speaks of the visit made by the Grand Jury to the Work House, County Home, Jail and Court House, and compliments the managements of those institutions in the highest terms.

COUNTY HOME.

On our visit to the County Home, we were pleased to observe the excellent manner in which its affairs are conducted. The buildings as well as the inmates were neat and tidy, the whole presenting a picture of cheerfulness and contentment. The management seem well qualified for their respective positions, and deserve the manner in which affairs are conducted at the Home.

In closing this presentment we would take occasion to express our thanks to the Assistant District Attorney for the courtesy and efficient aid extended us in the prosecution of our labors.

THE WORK HOUSE.

The West wing of the building, which has been erected under the present superintendent, is a model of better and more comfortable cells than which it was designed than the East wing, on account of its superior ventilation. The barrel factory is the greatest source of profit in supporting the institution, turning out on an average 2,400 barrels per week. But one serious draw-back to the workings of the institution is the short terms for which many prisoners are committed, rendering them of no value to us. The time they become sufficiently acquainted with any branch of trade pursued at the institution to be of use, they are discharged. A list of parties who have been committed during three years is given, one was committed 11 times, one 10 times, and another five times. We would recommend that such legislature be secured as will remedy the hindrance to the successful workings of the institution.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Trial List for Saturday.

Commonwealth vs.

John Mehen, (2)
D. W. Wright,
Michael Welsh,
James Whitfield, et al.
Mary Noon,
John William,
Michael Luffy, et al.
Benjamin Ehel,
James Giles, et al.
Florence McCartney,
John Gerry, (2)
James C. Parker,
Wm. Franz,
Thos. Archibald,
Fred. Brunenger, et al.
Jacob Lisle,
Peter Wagner,
John Fox,
Juliana Gramintine.

112 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Patronage solicited for choice new goods, at George Beaven's, at the lowest cash prices. Assorted canned fruits, assorted canned vegetables, assorted pickles, assorted French and English sauces, assorted jellies and extracts, assorted American, French and English pickles, mushroom, walnut and tomato catsups, American and English cream cheese, Queen's Spanish and French olives, pickled and preserved limes, French mushroom, peas and capers, Liebig's & Borden's extract meat, eagle brand condensed milk, prepared cocoa nut, choice fruits, preserved blackberries and raspberries, sugar tamarinds, olive oil, essence of shrimps and anchovies, anchovie and lobster paste, Farina, imperial truffles, India curry powder, Durham and Colman's mustards, celery sauce, French mustard, prepared horse radish, spiced and fresh salmon, herring and pickled eels, pickled and fresh oysters, Cuinese ginger, dry and in syrup, Cosse, gelatine sea grass, Farina tapioca, Farina corn starch, arrow root, Hubbell's prepared wheat, Liquid Rennet, Baker's cocoa, chocolate, broma and cocoa shells, Whitman's cream and dessert chocolates, imperial farinas and Zephyrettes, Boston, Philadelphia, London and Edinburgh biscuits pruncllet, over 150 kinds of choice new confections; &c., &c., &c. TTSS

Its Excellencies.

"I consider it a household ornament as well as a necessity," said a lady who had been extolling the excellencies of a beautiful Florence Sewing Machine, with which her cosy home was supplied. "And, really," she added, "I don't see how I could keep house without one." The machine had been in use for some time, and she was beginning to appreciate its utility and its superiority.

This is but the universal testimony of all who have had the Florence. It becomes indispensable in the household because it never gets out of order, with any ordinary care. It is easily managed. It is durably built and every kind of sewing may be done with it. Any lady who has not made a selection, ought to look at the Florence. The general office is at No. 8 Sixth street, Messrs. Heckert & McKain, Agents.

Ladies, Remember

We are offering
Immense Bargains
in
Felt Skirts, $1, $1.50, $2.
Best Hoop Skirts, 50c.
Woolen Hoods, 50c.
Excelsior Kids, $1.
Two-Button Kids, $1.25.
Ladies' Hats, 75c.
Children's Hats, 75c.
Wings, from 10c up.
Sash Ribbons, half price.
Flowers and Plumes, extra cheap.
Scarfs and Ties, cheapest in the city.
Rubber Dress Shields, lowest prices at manufacturers' prices.
Hair Goods, large stock, very low.
All goods warranted as represented, at

ROSENBAUM & BRO'S,
76 Market street.

No Better Place.

Young gentlemen who are engaged in changing their wardrobe for the fall season, and who wish to secure the latest styles in fashion, cloths and make-up, can do no better than at Hespenheide & Co.'s No. 56 Sixth street. The firm has received their new fall stock of goods, among which are the freshest styles of cloths, some of entirely new colors and patterns. All the goods are of the best quality in their particular line and will render good service. Hespenheide & Co. give it a point of pride to secure a prominent colored man. The first charge, or lie, rather, fell of its own weight to the ground by Mr. Hare's proving that he was absent from the city at the time the ballots were applied for board and lodging at the hotel, and if he had been present, he had no control over his father's hotel, and could neither have received or refused them. The second charge was also disproved, and Mr. Owens, against whom this unfriendly treatment is said to have been committed, is a warm admirer of Mr. Hare, and is using his large influence in favor of his election.

The members of this committee are prepared to prove that as many or more colored persons have boarded and been hospitably entertained at Mr. Hare's Hotel as any other hotel in Pittsburgh.

John H. Hare, Esq., is a man of the people. He has filled several important official positions in Pittsburgh ably and honestly, with no cause of dishonor or double-dealing, clinging to his official record. He was a member of that noble body of Pittsburgh firemen, who deserve the ever-living gratitude of the people, and it would be ungenerous for any man of whatever race, to refuse to give him his vote. Friends, it will never do for you and us, to repeat the follies of the past two years, viz: Voting for men on Independent and Reform tickets, which only served to defeat our regular nominees and elect Democrats in their stead. It will be a dark day for the people, if a Democratic High Sheriff should be elected, through our fault. Examine your tickets closely. Scratch no name from those issued by the Union Republican party. See to it that the sick and the maimed are taken to the polls, and before going there, utter a prayer from the depths of your hearts, that the God of our fathers will cause the laurels of victory to rest upon the Union Republican banners. We appeal to the ministers of all our churches to advise their congregations with regard to their political duties. We implore all those who can read to take this address to the homes of those who cannot, and read and explain to them the duties of citizens.

S. A. SNADE, Chairman,
B. F. PUTNEY,
Committee on Address to Colored Voters.

[Advertisement.]

Our Sheriff.

Is he honest, is he capable? Wm. M. Gormly's record answers affirmatively. He has been tried and not found wanting. Merchants, manufacturers, working men, all vote for him. His record is clear.

Go to R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood Street, for French China, fine white stone ware, French Glassware, French Clocks, Table Cutlery, Silver plated goods, Forks, Spoons, Casters and Tea sets, and fine Vases of all kinds.

sw

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. soap will never use any other. Buy, try and compare. H. Bowers, Agent.

D&wtf P. O. box 210, Rome, New York.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL.

REV. ISAAC SAWTER, formerly of this city, will preach in the 1st Baptist Church in the morning at 10½ o'clock. There will be no service in the evening.

It is expected that the new version of the psalms will be introduced into all of the U. P. Churches in this vicinity within the next few months. The first and second U. P. Churches of this city have been using them for some time past.

REV. R. B. EWING, of East Liberty, will deliver a sermon under the auspices of the Wylie Avenue Church, on Sabbath evening, in the Hall of the Eleventh ward Public School House, at 7½ o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

REV. JOHN DOUGLAS, D. D., will occupy the pulpit of the Central United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, to-morrow forenoon, and Rev. John S. Sands, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The Sabbath School connected with this church meets at fifteen minutes of two o'clock P. M., Prof. E. M. Stiff superintendent.

REV. JOHN A. WILSON, until recently a resident of Allegheny city, was united in marriage on Thursday last, to Miss Jennie E. Shaw. Mr. Wilson was installed pastor of the U. P. Church at Beaver, Pa., a few weeks ago, and enters upon his ministerial labors under very auspicious circumstances. He and his new wife have the best wishes of a large circle of relatives and friends.

THERE will be a social meeting of Allegheny Presbytery on Thursday evening, next October 10th, in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner South Diamond and Sandusky streets Allegheny, for the purpose of receiving the petition for the organization of the Central United Presbyterian Church, and if approved, the organization will be effected at the time. The new church will start with about one hundred and fifty members and quite a number of adherents.

[Advertisement.]

Is He Honest?

Is he capable? was the test to which candidates were put in former times, when rings had not yet come into existence. Wm. M. Gormly, the people's candidate for Sheriff, comes up to these requirements, and should receive the suffrages of thinking men of all parties.

Mme. S. A. Roller, Milliner, Cloak and Dress Maker, No. 122 East Ohio Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

The premonitory symptoms of the fall trade were never more auspicious than now. This is especially true in millinery and fancy goods. The ladies are all on the alert for the latest styles, and our leading stores are already active, and the stocks presented are in the main surpassingly rich. Mme. Roller, always a pioneer in introducing the choicest new things of the season, will have her first grand opening on Thursday, October 10th, to which she will be pleased to welcome her numerous patrons. Having purchased a full and complete new stock of goods, she will be able to offer to them probably the finest assortment of new fall styles in bonnets, hats, ribbons, sashes, ties, feathers, flowers and fancy goods to be found in the city. The cloak and dress making department is under the direct supervision of Mme. Roller, who with her obliging and expert assistants, is prepared at short notice to turn out any thing in the cloak and dress line, and guarantees satisfaction to the most fastidious. 8

[Advertisement.]

Bear in Mind

That Wm. M. Gormly is the candidate of no ring or clique. He is just the man for Sheriff, and should be supported by men of all parties.

Triumphant for Twenty Years.

More than twenty years ago the MUSTANG LINIMENT made its *début* in the West. Its cures of the various diseases of horses and cattle, astonished the planters and farmers of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and a demand for it sprung up which necessitated its manufacture on an extensive scale. Soon the discovery was made that it was a grand specific for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, earache, toothache, and other extreme maladies of such kind. Then it was tried as a healing, pain killing application, in cases of outward injury, such as cuts, bruises, burns, spasms, &c., and was found equally serviceable. The fame of the new remedy for some of the most painful ills that afflict mankind and the lower animals, spread rapidly, and MUSTANG LINIMENT soon took rank in every State and Territory of the Union as a STANDARD CURE. TTSSS

[Advertisement.]

The Right Man.

One whom all can trust.

WM. M. GORMLY.

A Street Scene.

First lady—Why, Mrs. Porter, where are you running to, in such a hurry this morning?

Second lady—Can't you guess? You know we're going to the mid-week fall house cleaning, and Bridget says she can never get through with it, at all, at all, unless I get her some of those Mardorf corn brooms, as she thinks they are the only brooms in the market fit for sweeping. So I'm just hurrying on that I may get there going down to the grocery to order up a supply, so that I'll be sure to get the Mardorf brooms, for I'm sick and tired of continually hearing about the stuff which we have been cheated with heretofore.

First lady—You'll never complain of the Mardorf. I've had one in my house for a year, and I would'nt have any other kind.

[Advertisement.]

The Right Man.

One whom all can trust.

WM. M. GORMLY.

Firs' Opening of Fall and Winter Styles in Millinery Goods.

Having removed from my old stand on Federal street to No. 42, north Diagonal, opposite City Hall, three doors from Federal St., Allegheny City, and thoroughly refitted the same, I shall be pleased to welcome my friends and customers at my new rooms on next Saturday, Oct. 5th, when I propose to give my first opening of the season. I have recently returned from the East, where I purchased a new and complete stock of Fall and Winter styles in Millinery, Flowers, Ribbons, Feathers, &c., and having engaged competent assistants, am now prepared to furnish my customers with anything in the millinery line, at short notice and guarantee satisfaction. MRS. S. A. ROLLER,
No. 42 North Diamond
Allegheny City.

[Advertisement.]

Bear in Mind

That Wm. M. Gormly is the candidate of no ring or clique. He is just the man for Sheriff, and should be supported by men of all parties.

Carriages, Wagons, Buggies, Road Wagons, Carryalls, Wheel-barrows,

at Workman & Davis' bazaar, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue. Messrs. Workman & Davis ask a fair examination of their work and prices, and then a comparison with any other of either Eastern or Western manufacture. For several years past they have held a front rank in the trade, and they do not propose to relax any effort to maintain that position. Their work speaks for itself—in appearance and in practical use, while their prices will be in proportion.

[Advertisement.]

Freemen of Allegheny County.

To the front, and roll up such a majority as will strike terror to party rings. To do so, vote for Wm. M. Gormly for Sheriff.

A Lesson.

The failure of the Andes Insurance Company of Cincinnati, which had been regarded as one of the best agency companies in the country, carries its suggestive lessons to insurers that they should carefully examine the method of business, and the resources and liabilities of every company, in which they propose to insure. Tried by this test the National Insurance Company of Allegheny, of which James E. Stevenson, secretary, is fully up to the standard. It is a home company, its officers are all well-known at home, its method of business can be closely scanned. Its history has been one in which the characteristics of promptitude in settlements, and amplitude of resources have been developed. What further recommendation is needed. We advise any of our readers who wish to insure their properties, to call upon Secretary Stevenson at the office, corner of Federal and South Diamond streets, Allegheny.

[Advertisement.]

The People's Candidate.

Wm. M. Gormly is the candidate of the people and not of the ring. Let the honest, intelligent voters of Allegheny county bear the fact in mind.

Workingmen, Read!—$1,30 buys a pair of working shoes, warranted all leather and double soled, at Baird's shoe house, 180 Federal street.

[Advertisement.]

Tuesday, October 8th,

Vote for Wm. M. Gormly for Sheriff. He is the right man. Honest, upright, and not committed to any party, ring or clique.

[Advertisement.]

Wm. M. Gormly

Is the man for Sheriff of Allegheny county—a man in whom the people have confidence. Vote for him on Tuesday next.

Fine Carriages.

A peculiar feature of the moving panorama, daily seen on our streets is the fact of the increase in the number and beauty of the family carriages which may be seen in almost countless numbers, every afternoon. Our people seem to be thoroughly able to appreciate excellence, and to bestow their patronage accordingly, and hence we find that our home manufacturers, such as C. West & Co., who manufacture such vehicles, have all the trade they can attend to, to date. The carriages and other vehicles manufactured by this firm have won their way in Pittsburgh, and many of those which attract attention on our streets have been turned out from this establishment, and have brought them in so many orders that their bazaar, Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, is constantly filled with the vehicles. We are glad to note the success of the firm—especially as it is an indication of the progress of Pittsburgh enterprise.

Kitchen & Beggs, Dealers in Millinery, Straw Goods, Trimmings and Notions, No. 122 Federal Street, Allegheny.

The above firm is now receiving daily all the latest novelties in Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Embroideries, Laces, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, &c., to which they would respectfully call the attention of the ladies of Allegheny and vicinity, as in the past, carry such a stock and sell at such prices as will entitle them to an increase of patronage. They have purchased for the fall trade a large stock of millinery and fancy goods of the best quality, and will endeavor to retain the name so justly won of selling good goods at low prices. Ladies desiring anything in their line will do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. 3

[Advertisement.]

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Vote for Wm. M. Gormly for Sheriff. He is the right man. Honest, upright and not committed to any party, ring, or clique.

Homestead Terrace at Private Sale.

A few Lots of this beautifully situated property at Sandy Creek Station, A. V. R. R., will be sold to first purchasers, for much less than is being paid for inferior Lots at a greater distance from the city. For free transportation call at the Homstead Bank, 116 Smithfield street. tf

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Wm. M. Gormly

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The political excitement is running very high just now, but so far it has not prevented Mr. Louis Gusky, of the Central Shaving Saloon, from maintaining the high character of his establishment as a rendezvous for gentlemen desiring a clean and enjoyable shave or refreshing bath. The appointments at Mr. Green's place—in the Central Hotel, Smithfield street—are of the finest character.

[Advertisement.]

Is He Honest?

Is he capable? was the test to which candidates were put in former times, when rings had not yet come into existence. Wm. M. Gormly, the people's candidate for Sheriff, comes up to these requirements, and should receive the suffrage of thinking men of all parties.

No More Smoky Chimneys.

The Gothic Ventilator and Chimney Top is guaranteed to cure them. Lauer, Marshorne & Co., are agents for Allegheny county. Call and see it at their store, No. 47 Federal street, Allegheny. TS.

[Advertisement.]

Vote for Wm. Gormly, For Sheriff,

All who are opposed to rings and cliques.

[Advertisement.]

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Homestead Park At Private Sale.

This magnificent suburb on Pan Handle R. R., is now being extensively improved. A few choice building sites will be sold to first purchasers for much